ESTABLISHED 1848.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,516—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1899.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
PASSENGERS' LANDING ARRANGEMENTS.

ON ARRIVAL of the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS at BOMBAY Passengers will be landed as soon as possible at BALLARD PIER. All Baggage will be landed at the same place, where it will be sorted and Delivered after payment of duty.

No Launches or Boats except those of the P. and O. Company will be allowed alongside the Steamer until the Passengers have left.

In order to prevent confusion, no person will be allowed to go on Board the Mail Steamers on Arrival, and Friends wishing to meet Passengers must await them on the Ballard Pier.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October, 1898.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st Jan.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th „
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	11th „
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th „
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Mar
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th „
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th „
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	15th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd „
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	13th „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th „
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th „

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,820	1st Feb. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899.
IMPERATOR	....	4,139	1st April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th Feb., 1899.
GISELA	F. M[illegible]sen	4,2[illegible]3	7th March 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th April, 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 3[illegible]5	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	1,060	„ 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to an other Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	21st Jan., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 13, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	deManbeuge	17th Jan. 1899
INDUS	6,500	Chevalier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May. 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
OEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	9th Feb., 1898.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "MATSUYAMA MARU" Capt. M. Nishimura, 3,160 Tons, will sail for KOBE, YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI on the 17th inst.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

[illegible] Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 9th January, 1899.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th January, 1899, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 19th January, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 27th January, 1899.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 4th February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 19th January.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 24th January.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th January, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SAFARI	1,432	Zemlin	19th Jan.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON	MADEIRA
DELAGOA BAY	and
CAPE TOWN	SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 24th Dec., 1898

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
SHIPPERS OF THE WELL-KNOWN
HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

THE QUALITY and CONDITION of all Spirits sold by this Company ARE GUARANTEED!

WHISKIES.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S "FINE OLD GLENLIVET," a special blend of Scotch Whisky, bottled only by ourselves, is unequalled in age and quality	per doz.	24 0	27 0
„ SPECIAL LIQUEUR, a genuine ripe old Whisky	per doz.	32 8	36 8
Connoisseurs will fully appreciate its Mellowness.			
„ HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, Phœnix Whisky	per doz.	26 0	29 0
A well-matured Spirit, exceptionally Mellow to the Taste.			
„ "OLD IRISH"	per doz.	26 0	29 0
Guaranteed as an old thoroughly ripe Spirit.			
„ "DIABETES" WHISKY	per doz.	25 0	28 0
„ SPECIAL WHISKY	per doz.	23 8	26 8
Well-matured, of mild and delicate flavour. It is the best Stimulant a Diabetic person can take.			
CRABBIE'S first quality	per doz.	28 0	31 8
KINAHAN'S "L. L." WHISKY	per doz.	28 0	31 8
DANIEL CRAWFORD'S	per doz.	28 8	31 12
JOHN JAMESON & SON'S FINEST DUBLIN WHISKIES, bottled in Europe. One Star	per doz.	32 0	36 0
„ „ „ „ Two Stars	per doz.	34 0	38 0
„ „ „ „ Three Stars	per doz.	36 0	40 0
D. C. L. WHISKY	per doz.	33 0	37 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S	per doz.	33 0	37 0

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.
ESPLANADE ROAD,

BEG to inform their Constituents that they have now opened several packages, and replenished their various Departments, and are now prepared to meet the usual heavy demands for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTATIONS.

Every article is moderately priced, so as to be within the reach of all, and to have a quick sale of the

ENORMOUS STOCK,

which is specially selected, being more various than before, and of the very best quality which has been for so many years

APPRECIATED IN GENERAL.

THE "CYCLE-AT-HOME."

AUTOMATIC CYCLE TEACHER AND EXERCISER.

THE "CYCLE-AT-HOME," is an apparatus for automatically Teaching Cycle riding, giving the exact balance and steering of a Bicycle as on the Road, without danger or possibility of falling and perfect steering being obtainable. When the rider is seated the sensation is as if some one were holding the Bicycle behind in a firm grip, this in itself gives the desired confidence, and although the steering may be a little erratic at first, after a few minutes exercise it becomes as easy and natural as walking. The cycling public continues to grow daily, yet there are a great number of people who do not take up cycling simply because they dislike the element of danger and publicity which learning to ride entails, even in schools where cycling is taught, numbers of people object to the inevitable comparison made between their riding and that of other persons proficient in the art. If they cannot get into the swing of the thing at once, they say, "Oh! I shall give this up, I am only making myself a laughing-stock for others," &c., &c. These drawbacks are entirely obviated by the "Cycle-at-Home."

MARCKS & Co., Ltd., are now prepared to Teach Cycling on this principle, and they offer Free Tuition to those requiring it if Bicycles are purchased from their Establishment.

The apparatus is fixed up in a strictly private room where it can be used by making special appointments.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE "NEW PREMIER" CYCLE CO., LD.

CONDITION POWDER
FOR HORSES.

This powder, which has already gained considerable reputation, will be found most effectual in the treatment of the several varieties of eruptions, blotches on the skin, loss of coat, swelled legs, grease, mange, symptoms of general weakness and of all disorders resulting from impurity of blood, peculiar to the equine species. It requires no alteration in diet, and will not interfere with the horse's usual work. *Dose*—One or two tablespoonfuls to be given every other night in the feed. ... ...per tin, Rs. 1.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.
MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS. NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

LATHAM & Co.,
BOMBAY : Esplanade Road. KARACHI : Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.

Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies, via Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

Wm. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of Wm. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

LATHAM & Co.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.

LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.

PACAGES forwarded to Europe and Amerca by Eastern Express " at frequent and regular intervals thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, befor the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at law rates, and to parts of the World Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleare and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit, and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

THE OOTACAMUND HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR the DAUGHTERS of Military and Civil officers, under the care of the SISTERS of the Church Assisted by English (certificated) Ladies will (D.V.) re-open the first week in February at SHEDDEN HOUSE which is one of the most healthy in Ootacamund standing 7,500 feet above the sea and a little over 300 feet above the lake which is not visible from it. There is good drinking water on the premises lately analysed by the Government Analyst. The grounds are 9 1-2 acres in extent and contain two Tennis and two Badminton Courts. Pupils are prepared and presented for the Cambridge Local Examinations.

For prospectus, etc., apply to

THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum and 223 Bellasis Road Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (20,) and Saddle (Rs. 15,) Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	38
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	16
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

AMICUS INTER AMICOS

NEW EDITION OF STANLEY GIBBONS'

IMPERIAL ALBUM—Eighth Edition, 1898, in 4 Volumes.

Each Volume Sold Separately.

VOL. I.—GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES.

This fine New and Up-to-Date Album is kept in stock in two qualities of binding paper, &c.

	Rs.	a.
No. 5.—On extra stout paper, bound in embossed cloth, gilt lettering, plain edges, maroon colour covers	6	10
No. 7.—Medium 4to, on superior quality paper, handsomely bound, extra gilt, bevelled boards, gilt edges, and patent expanding clasp, dark green covers	13	2
VOL. II.—FOREIGN COUNTRIES.		
No. 65.—Full maroon cloth, embossed sides, extra stout paper, plain edges	9	4
No. 67.—Dark green cloth, gilt, superior stout paper, with patent expanding Clasp and gilt edges	15	6
VOL. III.—LOCAL POSTAGE STAMPS. Including Russia, Norway, Sweden, United States, &c.		
No. 75.—Same binding as No. 65	9	4
No. 85.—Same binding as No. 75	9	4
No. 88.—Same binding, Half dark green Morocco leather, cloth sides, gilt edges and lettering	18	8

VOL. IV.—THE WORLD'S ENVELOPES. STAMPS AND WRAPPERS.

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE CONCERT.

A GRAND SCOTCH CONCERT will be given in the

TOWN HALL

On TUESDAY, the 24th of JANUARY, 1899, at 9-30 P. M.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY SANDHURST,

In aid of the Funds of THE BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Mr L Ballantyne ...Highland Bagpipes... ....
1 Song ...Bonnie Wee Thing ... . Mr. DOUGLAS BINNING.
2 Song ...Caller Herrin' ... . Mrs. MACMILLAN.
3 Violin Solo ...Legend Op. 17 ...Wieniawski MADAME KŒNIG.
Accompanied by Mrs. STANLEY SMITH.
4 Song ...Parted Presence ...Cowen Mrs. MUIR MACKENZIE.
5 Song ...Down the Burn Davie Lad ... . Miss MORTON.
6 Russian Song ...Tarantella ... . Mrs. BRANSON.
7 Scotch Duet ...Hunting Tower ... . Mrs. MACMILLAN and Mr. MARSHALL REID.

During the Interval Mr. L. Ballantyne will execute a Highland Step Dance.

PART II.

1 Pianoforte Solo...Traumes Wirren ...Schumann Miss MUIR MACKENZIE.
2 Song ...Coming thro' the Rye ... . Mrs STANLEY SMITH.
3 Violin Solo ...Andante and Scherzo in F...Beethoven Mr. MUIR MACKENZIE.
4 Song ...Jessie's Dream ... . Mrs. MACMILLAN.
Song ...Bonnie Leslie ... . Mr. MARSHALL REID.
6 Scotch Quartette.Annie Laurie ... . Miss PARSONS, Miss MUIR MACKENZIE, Mr. MARSHALL REID, and Mr. DOUGLAS BINNING

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ADMISSION Rs 3, 2, and 1.

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CONSIGNEES of CARGO arrived per S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS" from YOKOHAMA, are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo in the Stream. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 16th January, 1899.

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THE excellent BUNGALOW, well furnished, known as FLORENCE HALL at Mahableshwar.

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NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that there will be put up for AUCTION on the 31st January 1899, at 11 o'clock A. M., in the Revenue Board Office of Damaun, the farming of the monopoly of distillation and sale of COUNTRY LIQUORS and the sale of INTOXICATING DRUGS in the aforesaid District for a period of one or three years, commencing from 1st July next.

The conditions have been published in the Official "Government Gazette" of Goa No. 101 of 30th December, 1898, and can be learnt at the abovementioned Revenue Board Office, the office of the Commandant of the 8th Company of the fiscal guards stationed in the same District and the Portuguese Consul Genl's Office at Bombay where also may be shown the tabular statement of the receipts and disbursements of the said revenue for the years 1896-97 and 1897-98.

Provincial Revenue Board Office,
JOSE NAVARRO D'ANDRADE,
Secretary, Revenue Board.
Fort [illegible] 7th January, 1899.

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SUIT No. 9 OF 1897.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

MATRIMONIAL JURISDICTION.

MARY ELIZA BOWMAN at present residing at No.—, Chowringhee Road in the Town of Calcutta ....Petitioner.

AND

PERCY BRIDGES BOWMAN whose place of residence is at present unknown and whose last known place of residence was at the Temperance Boarding House No. 10 Weston's Lane in the Town of Calcutta ....Respondents.

BY A DECREE in the above Suit dated the 7th of September 1898. It was ordered and decreed that the marriage between the said Petitioner and the Respondent be dissolved unless sufficient cause be shewn to the contrary within six months from the date thereof, and it was further ordered and decreed that the Petitioner shall have the custody of the person of Percy Algernon St. George Bowman the infant son of the said marriage and that the Respondent do pay to the Petitioner her taxed costs of this suit with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of taxation until realization.

WATKINS & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

Calcutta, 10th January, 1899.

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VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venecgopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerol is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerol are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for half-year ending 31st December 1898, including the DIVIDEND out of Surplus Profit for half year ended 30th June 1898, have this day been posted.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 14th January, 1899.

NOTICE.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

APPLICANTS for the post of ASSISTANT ENGINEER Tapti Valley Railway, who have not already been communicated with by the Superintending Engineer, are informed that the vacancies have been FILLED UP.

R. D. OLIVIER, Lt.-Col. R.E.,
Agent.

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Fatehgarh, N.-W. P.

EAST COAST RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS for SUPPLY of STORES of local manufacture during the official year 1899-1900 will be received at the office of the Manager, East Coast Railway at Waltair up to noon of the 15th February 1899. Tender forms will be supplied on application to the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 2-0-0.

J. H. DWYER,
Off. Storekeeper, East Coast Railway.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge Madras Arsenal up to 12 noon on 1st February, 1899, for the SUPPLY of BLANKETS to Corps at Madras, Saint Thomas' Mount, Bangalore, Bellary, Belgaum, Secunderabad, Rangoon, Thayetmyo, Fort Stedman, Loikaw, Bampon, Keng Tong, Fort Dufferin, Mandalay, Bhamo and Shwebo and for the supply of miscellaneous Stores to the Madras Arsenal for the period of one year from 1st April 1899 to 31st March 1900. For further particulars please see Fort Saint George "Gazette" dated 3rd January, 1899.

J. D. WALLER, Major, R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS.

THE FOLLOWING dates have been FIXED:—

SATURDAY	21st January,	1899.	
Do	28th	do	do
Do	4th February	do	
Do	4th March	do	
Do	11th	do	do
Do	18th	do	do
Do	25th	do	do

The BOMBAY RACES will take place on SATURDAY 18th, WEDNESDAY, 22nd and SATURDAY, 25th February, 1899.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1898.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply to the Army Clothing Department, Bengal, during the year 1899-1900 of the following articles:—

1. Cloths, Serges, Flannels, Putties, White and Khaki Drill, Grey Cotton, Cotton Twill, Khaki Cotton Braid, and Webbing, etc. These materials are required to be of BONAFIDE local manufacture.
2. Gold Laces, Cords, Badges, etc.
3. Leather Articles such as Boots, Shoes, Sour-traps, etc.
4. Miscellaneous Stores, such as Coal, Spindle and Rangoon Oil, Rope, Tar, Packing Cases, etc.
5. Helmets with Khaki Drill Covers, and Zinc Buttons.
6. Making up Haversacks.
7. Supply of country Bullock Carts for the conveyance of Government Stores from the Army Clothing Department, Alipore, to places in Calcutta and its vicinity.
8. Purchase of Cloth Cuttings, Sweepings, old Packing materials, hoop iron, and Waste Paper.

Tenders will be opened on the 6th February, 1899. Any further information and forms of Tenders can be obtained and sealed patterns inspected at the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.

P. A. BUCKLAND, Lieut-Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.

ALIPORE, the 3rd January, 1899.

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TOBACCONISTS.
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SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON
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PRIZE-MEDAL BIRD'S EYE,
VIKING NAVY CUT,
LOG CABIN,
LILY OF THE VALLEY,
GOLDEN BIRD'S EYE,
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 5h. 44m. High water, 2-40m. 3-35a. Low water, 9-7m. 9-7a.
Inauguration, Israelite School, Mazagon, H. E. Lord Sandhurst presiding, 5 p.m.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Rev. Mr. Gray's lecture on "Citizenship," 5-30 p.m.
Chatre's New Indian Circus, Esplanade.
Tivoli Theatre, the Cinematograph.
Music at the Yacht Club 5-45 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 p. m.

HIGH COURT.—Owing to the indisposition of Sir Louis Kershaw, Chief Justice, during the past week, Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Justice Fulton have been presiding to dispose of civil appeals on the Appellate Side of the court.

A. PARSI M. D.—Mr. Rustam, M. Mehr-Vald L.L.B., vakil of the High Court of Bombay, who had been studying Medicine for over three years, has passed the final medical examination, and obtained the M. D. diploma of Chicago, U. S. A.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mombasa, Lamu, Zanzibar, Dar-es-salaam, Ibo, Chindi, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoabay, Natal, Transvaal and Cape Colony per extra s. s. Courland, will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a. m. on Thursday, the 19th inst.

A CORRECTION.—In the report of the Arya Mitra Mella Durbar at H. H. the Gaekwar's residence published in our issue yesterday, the name of Mr. Babwantrao Pitale was inadvertently published. It ought to be Mr. Balcrushnaji Bhaskerao Pitale.

THE SUBBA KHASERAO OF NAOSARY.—A correspondent writes:—At a crowded and influential public meeting held yesterday at Luxman hall under the presidency of Dastoorji Saheb an address kindly permitted by the Maharaja Saheb was adopted to our esteemed Suba Khaserao, highly eulogising his services, and expressing regret at his departure. Upwards of Rs. 800 has already been subscribed to Khaserao's memorial fund.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—An inquiry was held yesterday morning at the Mahim Cemetery by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, regarding the death of Cashee, a Hindu girl, aged eight years, daughter of a malee residing at that locality. About a week ago deceased was picking some "bore" fruits under a tree near her father's place, when she was bitten on the left leg by her own dog. Her father applied some household remedies to the bite, which appeared to heal up. On Saturday symptoms of hydrophobia set in and she died on the following day. A verdict of death from hydrophobia was returned by the Jury.

THE BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, will play the following programme of music this evening, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p.m.

March	With Flying Colours	Unrath
Overture	Juanita	William
Selection	The King's Sweetheart	Glovers
Mazurka Russe	La Czarice	Ganne
Selection	Rigoletto	Verdi
Valse	The French Maid	Kiefert

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BROKERS' NEW EXCHANGE HALL.—The Sir Dinshaw Petit Native Brokers' Exchange Hall, established in the business quarters of the Fort, where brokers congregate to do their business, is to be inaugurated to-morrow afternoon, in the presence of brokers, merchants, traders and other leading citizens of the city. Among the visitors will be Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., who will chiefly address the meeting, pointing out the changes wrought by time in the course of the last twenty years, his observations being confined to commercial and industrial subjects, eschewing politics. Mr. Shapoorji Burjorji Bharucha, the chairman of the Brokers' Association, will open the meeting, introducing Mr. Maclean to the audience.

A FALSE CHARGE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Virji and Ranchode, two Hindu lads, were charged by Inspector Barker with stealing Rs. 40 belonging to Mansaram Pragdas, Mr. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant stated that on Sunday morning he was going to a tailor's shop in the Cavel street, when the accused met him and holding him by the hand took out Rs. 40 which were tied up in the dhotur round his waist. The defence was that the mother of the first accused had the contract for their house, but another woman, named Janki, wanted to have the contract to herself. With this object she sent the complainant to intimidate the accused. The complainant accordingly went up to the third storey of the house in the company of three Purdesis, when the first accused came out and told the complainant that if Jankibai wanted to have the contract she might apply to the landlord. The complainant thereupon struck the accused, and a scuffle took place. Other tenants of the house came on the spot and seized the parties. The complainant got himself free and informed the police that he had been robbed of Rs. 40. The magistrate held the case to be a false one and discharged the accused. The complainant was ordered to pay each of the accused Rs. 50, as compensation.

PARSI SURNAMES.—Mr. Shapoorjee Byramjee Katrack, the author of a Guide Book to Mahableshwar and another to Khundalla, and otherwise a writer on various social subjects relating to Parsis, has just published a pretty little volume on Parsi Surnames in Gujarati. In the preface he says that it has been established that, from time immemorial in all ages and among all nations individuals and families have assumed various surnames derived from their professions, their peculiar temperaments, their birth place, or any other idiosyncrasy, and such titles have come down to their decendents to the present day. It is not necessary that a person should have a surname; but as among natives one name is owned by many persons, it becomes difficult to distinguish one from another; and hence a surname or a family name is adopted by an individual so that he may be easily identified. As for instance in ancient times the first Persian Kings called the Peshdadians, who were succeeded by the Kanyans, Askanyans, Sassanians, &c. It is well known that Rustam, the Persian hero, had conferred on him the titles of Tajbux, Jehintan Rustam, Piltun Rustom, Junghi Rustam—all in praise of his valour and heroic adventures. Afrashiab of Turkey had one hand, and with that alone, he fought bravely; hence he was surnamed the "one handed" Afrashiab. In the same manner, in the present day, the Parsis have adopted various surnames, such as Pavri, Katruck, Baria, Vans, Tavaria, Kanga, Bharucha, Billimoria, Reporter, Sanjana, &c. In the same manner Europeans are known by their surnames, which were originally derived from their places of birth or business connections. Mr. Katruck has with immense labour collected about four thousand distinguishing surnames among Parsis, and still he regrets that the list is not complete. Some of the surnames are amusing and quaint; such as Mr. Accident, Pickle, Potatoe, Half Maund, Opium walla, Opium-dealer, Flour-eater, Italian, Nouse, Scavenger, Kana (one-eyed), Kabuter (pigeon), &c.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.—A gathering consisting of about 100 persons was held yesterday at 4 p.m. at the Hargovan Desai's Oart, to award prizes to the successful candidates of the Dossa Shrimali Bania caste who passed the various University examinations. Mr. Gordhandas Bhugwandas, salesman of Messrs. C. MacDonald and Co. on being elected to the chair thanked the members for the honour done to him and read out to the gentlemen and the students present the object of the gathering. After addressing the meeting about the organization of the Mitra Mandal of his caste which had called the meeting, the president spoke about the progress of education made in his caste within the last few years, and requested the members of the Mandal to try every means in their power to encourage the education of boys and girls of the caste. The president's remarks were echoed by different persons who in their turn made some remarks on the slow progress of education in the caste and urged upon the members the necessity of helping the cause of education by giving material help to the students. It was also suggested that the trading section of the caste should also be given commercial training, and the money wasted in caste dinners and gorgeous processions should be applied towards the spread of useful education in the caste. Mr V. G. Bhatt, Assistant Shiristedar, High Court, who happened to be there on the occasion, made some sensible remarks upon the advantages of education, and hoped that the promising youths on whom the future progress of the caste depended, will show a corresponding zeal and do more material good in future.—The president then awarded prizes to Messrs. Rangildas Prarjivandas Kagalwala and Chaganlal Motiram Mooktyar who passed with credit the B. A. examination, and to Mr. M. I. Desai who passed the Matriculation examination, reserving two of the prizes for Messrs. Mangaldas Bhookhandas Mehta and Jamnadas Manekial Desai who were out of Bombay. The students in return thanked the meeting for their kindness. After pan gulab and refreshments, the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the president.

ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER OF A WOMAN.—About 11 o'clock on the forenoon of the 11th instant, Jani, a Hindu widow, aged fifty years, keeping a boarding house at Null Bazaar, carried meals for her two boarders, working in a wood depot at the foot of the Grant Road Railway Overbridge. On reaching her destination, she delivered the food to the two men and then demanded Rs. 30 from one of them named Baji Rowji, being the amount due by him for board and lodging. Some altercation took place between the parties, when Baji, it was alleged, gave a blow to the woman on her chest with his clenched fist, knocking her down on some logs of wood, and injuring her spine. The police were informed and Inspector Cordeaux repaired to the spot and had the injured woman removed to the J. J. Hospital where she was detained for treatment. As her condition in the hospital became critical, the house surgeon thought it advisable to have the woman's deposition recorded by a Magistrate. Accordingly Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate was summoned to the Hospital on the following day and he took down the dying deposition of the women Jani. The man Baji was afterwards charged before the same magistrate on a charge of causing hurt and the case was remanded. On Saturday evening the woman died in the hospital. An inquest was held by the coroner, on view of the body of the deceased, when the evidence of the persons working in the fire-wood depot was recorded and they all bore out the above facts. Dr. Sidney Smith, the Coroner's Surgeon, who made an autopsy of the body, was of opinion that the death of the deceased was due to general paralysis caused by the injury to the spine. He was further of opinion that the injury could have been caused by a fall on some hard substance on the back of the neck. Dr. Smith further stated that the weight of the body in falling would have been sufficient to cause the injury. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of manslaughter against Baji, who was then committed to the next Criminal Sessions.

A POINT OF LAW.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before MR. C. M. CURSETJI, third Judge)

MAHOMEDALI MOOLA TYEBJI VS JOHN CAMPBELL

HIS Honour delivered judgment in this case. The plaintiff sought to recover from the defendant the rent of a stable occupied by him for January and February 1898. Messrs. Suntoke and Vatcha, pleaders, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Bland, solicitor, represented the defendant.

His Honour in course of his judgment said: The only question then for the court is one of law and it is this:—Under the circumstances above stated, is the contract between the parties at an end? It is not contended that the plague authority (in this case Mr. G. W. Roughton) was not duly invested with power under the Epidemic Deseases Act of 1897 to order the premises to be vacated and to prevent the same to be re-occupied for a month. It was chiefly contended on behalf of the plaintiff that notwithstanding that the defendant was forcibly made to turn out of the premises and prevented re-entering or use of the premises for a month, the contract between them subsisted and rent continued to accrue due. The plaintiff's vakil relied on English cases in support of his contention. No doubt under the English Law of landlord and tenant a tenant is not excused the payment of rent even after the destruction of premises by fire, tempest or inevitable accident, if the lease does not expressly provide against it. In India, however, the case is different. Section 108, clause E of the transfer of property act of 1882 provides that the lease or letting shall be void at the option of the lessee, when any material part of the premises demised, become substantially and permanently unfit for the purpose for which, they were let, by fire, tempest, flood, violence of an army or a mob or other irresistible force. The plaintiff's vakil contended that this proviso would not apply in this case as the premises were not "permanently" rendered so unfit. There may be some force in this argument, but considering that the defendant was a monthly tenant only and being shut out of the premises, as he was, he would, I think come forcibly within the benefit intended by this provision of the said Act. But even independently of this, I think, section 56, para 2 of the Indian Contract Act helps to exempt him from liability to pay the rent as claimed in this suit—at all events from and after the 8th of January. That section provides that, where a contract to do an act, becomes after the contract is made, impossible or unlawful, the contract becomes void. That is precisely the case here, and section 56 thus exempts either side from liability to the other. The moment it becomes unlawful and impracticable, as was the case here, to continue to hold the premises, the tenancy comes to an end, with the result, as I take it, that the plaintiff can neither sue to recover as in this suit, nor can he be sued in damages by the defendant for breach of his covenant for quiet enjoyment of the premises. Looking at the turning out of the defendant or an eviction even under the English Law, defendant is entitled to claim to be exempted from liability to pay the rent, as here claimed. The case here is to all intents and purposes an eviction by a third party. The conditions to make good this defence, are that the evicting party must have good title and the tenant to have quitted against his will. These conditions are here fulfilled. I accordingly hold that the defendant is not thus liable to pay as claimed in this suit. He is, however liable to pay the rent for the first week of January 1898, that is upto the date of eviction. There will be a decree for the plaintiff accordingly.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

ALLEGED SQUANDERING AWAY A JOINT ESTATE.

PURSHOTUM NARAYEN VS. MOTIBAI AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff prayed for a declaration that a certain mortgage of 14th July 1891 was not binding upon the plaintiff and certain defendants, that it was inoperative and ineffectual, that it did not create any charge upon the shares of the plaintiff and certain defendants in the family property purported to be mortgaged by the deed. That the defendants might be restrained from putting the deed into operation by selling or mortgaging the premises, &c. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr M. H. Khan, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani; and Mr. Davar and Mr. Chunilal Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee Dyabhoy and Co., appeared for certain of the defendants, the remaining defendants being unrepresented.

The plaintiff stated that his grand father Khairaj Devraj died about twelve years ago intestate, being possessed at the time of his death of moveable and immoveable property of considerable value and leaving behind him his son Narayen Khairaj, three grandsons including the plaintiff, and three great-grand ons. Plaintiff was then only of the age of eight years and attained his majority two years ago. The plaintiff and certain of the defendants lived together as an undivided Hindu family, and were joint in food, worship, and estate. The whole of the property left by Khairaj Devraj was taken possession of and managed by Narayen Khairaj and another defendant as managers of the joint family. Soon after they obtained possession of the property they commenced to squander it away by selling it and applying the proceeds to their own use, and indulged in their own extravagant tastes. In this manner they had squandered nearly the whole of the estate. Plaintiff recently ascertained that they entered into a mortgage on the 14th July 1891, whereby they purported to mortgage the family house at Coombharwada for Rs. 12,000 to four of the defendants, with interest at 10 annas per cent. per mensem, the principal monies being repayable on the 14th July 1894. In default of payment, the mortgagees were at liberty to sell the premises and apply the proceeds towards the payment of the mortgage debt. The plaintiff said that the sum of Rs. 12,000 if really advanced, was not borrowed for the necessities of the joint family, but for their own purposes, the mortgagees well knowing the fact. Under the circumstances, the plaintiff and the mortgage was not binding upon himself and the defendants other than the mortgagees. Narayen Khairaj died on the 12th August 1897, leaving his widow Motibai and other relations.

The defence of some of the defendants was that the monies raised by Narayen, &c., were appropriated to the legitimate purposes of the joint family. Plaintiff was a young man of profligate habits, and his father Narayen, as manager of the joint family, had paid large sums of money in payment of the debts from the plaintiff's share. The plaintiff was still joint with the defendants, and the suit filed by him was a collusive one in order to defeat the claims of the other defendants. Defendant No. 4 submitted that the monies were lent, as the mortgagees well knew, for immoral purposes, and that the mortgage was void as against him.

Evidence in the case was proceeded with during the day.

J. J. HOSPITAL POOR FUND.

THE Senior Medical Officer begs to acknowledge with thanks the following subscriptions towards the Poor Fund of the J. J. Hospital.

	Rs.
T. J. B. Thatcher Esq.	10
Dr. Jan Mahomed	20
Mrs. Cooper	10

DOYEN CHAMPAGNE.—Messrs. Treacher and Co have imported a large consignment of Champagne of a quality seldom met with in India. It is of the superb 1893 vintage and from the cellars of the celebrated vintners Messrs. Doyen and Co. of Reims. It is an excellent extra dry wine of exquisite flavour and bouquet and should meet a ready sale. There is nothing better in the market.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER!

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Pruni-menstrib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure for all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence deseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses):—Only from Lawrence & Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists 5, Royl Street, Calcutta.

GULAB SINGH AND TIBET—II.

A SPLENDID FAILURE OF SIXTY YEARS AGO

THE following is a second instalment of the late Colonel Gardner's narrative of his experiences with Gulab Singh's expedition to Tibet in 1837-41, the previous portion deals with the division of the whole force into three sections, the Colonel himself taking command of the vanguard. He says:—

Our forces now amounted to eleven thousand men, of whom some 3,000 were Hindus, and the remaining 8,000 Muhammadans from various parts; most of them Yusafzais, Boneris, Chitralis, Panchkhoris, Bajauris, Swatis, Momands, Khaibaris, Afridis, Waziris, Baluchis, Peshawaris, Kabulis, Rohillas etc. During our halt at Zanskar the Wazir seemed somewhat anxious and disappointed at having as yet received no answer to a letter that had been sent to Lhasa some months previously by the hand of a trusty Boti Lama, and he now impatiently awaited it. Letters, however, reached the Wazir from Raja Gulab Singh, and others, apparently from the Court of Nepal, brought by some Gurkhas, one of whom was well known to the Wazir as being in Gulab Singh's service; and Zorawar Singh now determined to wait no longer for the reply from Lhasa. Consequently the whole force advanced and crossed over into Ladak territory by the Zanskar road, and we entered the Sind or Indus Valley. Here, and far to the westward, the Indus, even so far as Mithanket, is usually called by the population "Abba Sin," or the Father of Waters, or rivers; the Oxus, the "Amu (or Ama) Daria" being the Mother of Waters, or rivers.

Having entered the Indus Valley the force separated. I, with the 1st division and vanguard, marched in a south-eastern direction up the Valley, along the left or south bank of the river, until we arrived at Dhim, two or three stages north-east of Hanleh, where the 1st Division halted and encamped. In accordance with my orders I proceeded a few miles further with the vanguard and encamped near the junction of two great tributaries of the Upper Indus; the first called the Ghur Chu, and the second the Singh Chu. Both these rivers, together with the Sutlej and Brahmaputra Rivers, were said by the most intelligent of the natives to have their source within a short distance of one another, and at or near the great and much-revered Kailas Parbat, or mountain; the Brahmaputra rising and flowing from the eastern, the Singh Chu from the northern, the Ghur Chu from the western, and Champrang Chu, or Sutlej, from the southern slope of that holy mountain. At the same time the Wazir with the 2nd and 3rd divisions went directly towards Leh, the capital of Ladak; but a few days later the whole force received orders from Raja Gulab Singh to remain halted where they then were encamped, and to await further orders.

All the arrangements made by the Wazir were so perfect and so well carried out that our requirements and necessities were in all respects well provided for and if there was some stint of firewood owing to the generally barren nature of those regions it was amply made up for and remedied by an abundant daily supply of compressed, dried, and hardened old Yak dung or guano from the inexhaustible deposits, the accumulation of bygone ages, throughout the great Changthang plain and Aksai-Chin desert, which lay to our north across the Indus. The only matter to be regretted was that, notwithstanding all the persuasive efforts and sweet and emollient language worthy of Blarney valiantly expended daily by the Botis in our service, still there were in the country-side generally and especially among the orthodox and ultra-pious (and wily) Lamas, serious doubts as to our really being the caravan of peaceful traders that we represented ourselves to be. This was especially the case since our affair with the Botis near Kurgil had become known throughout the country, and especially since the sensational bon mot sort of news had been spread far and wide that our ever loyal Wazir was busily engaged in purchasing, borrowing as a loan, obtaining by barter, or by any fair or foul, nolens-volens means in his power, all the gold he could find in the country; indeed a genuine Zorawar golden fleece!

In those days, in spite of the ancient and strict law of the Lamas and Buddhist priests prohibiting all true and righteous Buddhists from hoarding up this mischievous though precious metal, except for the purpose of sacred offerings at the temples or shrines of their much-revered Buddha, all the Botis or natives of the country were in possession of more or less gold, usually in the form of dust of varying degrees of fineness, or of large or small nuggets, all of which they occasionally used for barter. But most of the collected gold of the country was ostentatiously displayed in the form of roughly manufactured plates attached to both the outside and inside of the temples and shrines, and also in the shape of coverings of the different idols and images of their sacred and holy Buddha.

It was about the middle of March 1837 when we encamped at this halting-place of Thashi, and as the rays of the sun daily became more powerful, both the affluents of the Indus, the Singh Chu and Ghur Chu, daily rose and became more swollen, carrying down with them large masses of snowy froth and blocks of ice, and occasionally the dead and bloated bodies of different animals, usually those of wild yaks, which were intercepted and taken out by the Botis for the sake of their hides. Thus the river daily rushed over its rocky bed with more force and impetuosity. The general aspect of the country was bleak and barren. The eternal snow-clad peaks and summits of the Himalayan ranges, still white to their very base, obstructed all view to the south.

THE BOTIS AND THEIR CUSTOMS.

In the more sequestered and sheltered valleys to our south were many small villages and clusters of habitations of Botis, who resided there during the winter months, thus receiving shelter for themselves and their flocks from the benumbing and icy blasts from the Chana Thang plateau. In these low valleys they manage, at an elevation of from eleven to thirteen thousand feet, to cultivate scanty crops of barley, rye, oats, etc. Their chief food is called "sathu" which is of two kinds. In the one, the barley, rye or oats is simply kept damp for a few days till it begins to sprout, when it is taken and well dried, and is then pounded into a very coarse kind of meal or flour; and this, roasted, half-roasted, or altogether raw, constitute the "sathu" in common use. The other is made by the barley, rye or oats being spread out and kept continually steeped in water, or wetted, until it presents full tokens of germination; then it is broken or half-ground, and placed with a certain quantity of hot water and some pungent wild herbs in large vessels which are surrounded by a sufficient amount of half dry goat, horse or yak dung to keep up a certain heat. It is stirred up from time to time and left some days to ferment, after which the supernatant liquor is poured off and carefully preserved, being drunk as a kind of beer, under the name of Chang. The residue, being well dried and roasted, forms the more highly esteemed variety of "sathu."

From time immemorial polyandry has existed and been customary in Ladak and all the countries tributary to Tibet, from Skardo, the capital of Baltistan or Little Tibet, in the west, to Assam and Sikkim in the east. The Botis and Tibetans are mostly under the spiritual rule of Lhasa, which is the Rome of the East, and which in its turn acknowledges a sort of temporal allegiance to Peking. Peking again claims not only a protectorate but an absolute temporal dominion over the whole of Tibet, while the much-revered, ever-existent or never dying Dalai Lama of Lhasa is acknowledged as the pope of all China as well as of Tibet. Although in past ages the Botis of Tibet and Ladak at long intervals of time invaded neighbouring States, even warlike and renowned Nepal, yet they are, in comparison to their Muhammadan neighbours on the north considered a peaceably inclined, mild and unaggressive race; simple, unassuming, and docile in character.

CHARACTER OF THE COUNTRY.

While encamped here at Thashi, I more than once ascended peaks to the southward, in order to get a view of the famous Kailas Range, but never met with any success, even with a glass; heavy banks of cloud overhanging the horizon in that direction. The Botis said that Kailas was distant ten or twelve marches, but that it could easily be seen from these peaks in clear weather. From some lower summits near our encampment we could see, even in this dull weather, the hoary peaks of a snow-clad range, which the Botis called Tenchah Anling and on which, as well as on the holy Kailas, there were said to be many Lama serais and Buddhist temples. On the further base of this range were the Sartu Chakh, rich lead, copper, and salt mines, and also the far-famed gold mines of Lah Chakh jalung the ore from all of which was said to be sent in its crude state direct to Pekin. It was said from 3,000 to 6,000 men were always employed in the gold mines alone, under the special orders of the Court of Lhasa, which also kept a strong armed guard there, including a party of ten or twelve selected marksmen. I often went out here on foot in search of game, but got nothing but the large red-legged partridge, two small species of wild goat, an occasional lynx or white leopard, and a rare marmot. I never saw what I was most in search of, viz. the musk deer. The Botis all told me that these animals had become so extremely wary, in consequence of having been hunted for centuries, as only to be met with in the most unfrequented places. I found that gold was obtained from the rivers about here in the same simple manner that I found in practice on the banks of the Oxus, as described by me elsewhere. It was at this time obtainable here by barter for double its weight of spices, artificial or Europe pearls, coral or glass beads of all colours sizes and shapes; or for an equal weight of coarse, impure Kashtwari opium.

After a halt at Thashi of considerable length, the whole force marched forward. I with the vanguard, to the lower, or winter, encampment called Ghur or Gurdok. Three or four miles beyond this place we again halted and encamped, this being 28 or 30 miles beyond Thashi, up the Ghur-Chu Valley. At this time there were in and near our camp many merchants and traders from different places, Kashmir, Nurpur, etc., all busy purchasing and trading; the principal demand being for the Chang, Thang shawl-wool, and tea, silks, and other goods from Lhasa. After a halt of eight or nine days we again received orders to advance to the upper, or summer, encampment of Ghur or Gurdok with the exception of the 1st division, which remained halted. The traders were now collecting in considerable numbers from all parts, and the Wazir himself came and encamped with the vanguard, and, by the hands of some of our most trusted Gurkhas, almost daily despatched letters via Chaprang, to Nepal. A few days after the Wazir's arrival an order came for me to return as quickly as possible to Jammu, and thence to re-join the contingent at Lahore. Consequently I took my leave of the Wazir, and returned by forced marches, retracing my steps via Zanskar, Kastwar, etc., and in due course reached Jammu. After one day's halt there I went on to Lahore, and re-joined the contingent after an absence of about six months.

(To be concluded.)

THE BHANDARA DIFFICULTY.

TELEGRAMS from Zanzibar state that the Bhandara has sailed for Manda, where the coolies will be landed to undergo quarantine for plague. The steamer then proceeds to Mombasa to await orders, as Sir Arthur Hardinge still refuses to allow the cargo to be cleared. Further representations will be made to the Foreign Office in London. The story of the Bhandara, let us once more say, indicates in the most striking manner the dangers to commerce that may arise if local authorities obstinately refuse to carry out the terms of the Venice Convention. The particular sections in that Convention which deal with plague-stricken ships and their treatment were framed in the interests of British traders. India, at the time, was suffering severely from plague, and two of her principal ports were infected. Great alarm was felt in Europe at the prospect of the disease being imported into Western countries, and the Continental Powers would have liked to have shut out all ships carrying merchandise from India. If this had happened trade might have been diverted into fresh channels and a serious blow would have been struck at British commerce. A great effort, therefore, was made by the Home and Indian Governments to secure some arrangement under which trade could still be carried on in spite of plague, and this was happily successful. It was provided among other things that in case of a ship arriving at port with plague on board its passengers and crew should be landed and placed in strict quarantine, the sick being isolated; and that the vessel itself should be disinfected, together with such portions of its cargo as might be considered likely to carry infection. There were other regulations regarding bedding, clothing, and the like, which we referred to some days ago. The main idea was to guard a country from the introduction of plague through one of its ports, and yet at the same time to prevent trade being paralysed, free pratique being only granted when a specified time had elapsed without any fresh cases having occurred on an infected ship. The arrangement was considered a fair and equitable one by ship-owners generally, and in India particularly it was welcomed as having been framed in the best interests of commerce. Had foreign ports been peremptorily closed to vessels from Bombay and Karachi, or if all cargo had been classed as liable to infection in case of plague occurring on board, Indian trade would have been almost ruined.

Since the Venice Convention came into force matters have worked smoothly enough. Cases of plague have occurred in P. and O. steamers and other ships from Indian ports, but in no instance have difficulties arisen. Passengers and cargo have eventually reached their destinations and panic has been avoided. It remained, as we stated last week, for Sir Arthur Hardinge, Chief Commissioner of the East African Protectorate, and the English Foreign Office, to commit themseves to a course of action calculated to make the Convention a dead letter. We need not go over the story of the Bhandara in detail again. When Sir Arthur Hardinge refused to allow the ship to have any communication with the shore either at Mombassa or Zanzibar, and peremptorily ordered the captain back to Karachi, the Foreign Office backed him up—for a time at least. Their plain duty, in reply to his reference and to the representations made by the British India Steamship Company was to have telegraphed a short message ordering him to proceed strictly according to the terms of the convention. This they failed to do, and only under extreme pressure from the Company's representatives in London and from the Government of India, did they at last direct that crew and passengers should be landed and the prescribed methods of quarantine, and disinfection carried out. By that time a period of 14 days had elapsed since the last case of plague on board, so that really the Bhandara could have claimed pratique. But Sir Arthur Hardinge, though defeated in one point, has now tried to score on another. He has refused to allow any of the cargo of grain to be landed, and this in face of the terms of the Convention that grain is not an "infected commodity." Here, again, his action is calculated to injure British trade, for the rice-season is beginning and large shipments will shortly be made from India to East Africa. Cases of plague may possibly occur on ships engaged in this traffic, and if their cargoes are to be "repulsed" great losses to shippers and merchants must ensue. The English Foreign Office must be held responsible for the action of Sir Arthur Hardinge, and unless they countermand his orders forthwith the blame must rest upon them, if international troubles arise. There are German steamers plying between Bombay and Zanzibar, and if any of these are "repulsed" we have the questions disposed of at the Venice Conference re-opened. The Government of India have realised the danger that threatens, and have shown admirable firmness throughout the business, and their hands are now to be strengthened by a protest which the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce is preparing. What the result will be we cannot prophesy, but it is to be hoped that the terms of the Venice Convention will in the end be strictly adhered to at Zanzibar. As an example of Sir Arthur Hardinge's procedure it may be stated that when the Captain of the Bhandara represented that the 1,000 coolies on board might mutiny if the ship sailed for Karachi, the Chief Commissioner coolly informed him that he would be held responsible for any disorder as he had "persistently refused to conform with the orders of the local authorities for several days." Considering that the Captain was well within his rights in remaining in port, unless the Venice Convention was to be treated as a dead letter, this attempt at coercion seems unworthy of a British official.—"Pioneer."

IRKSOME RESTRICTIONS OF A BYGONE AGE.

THE new Lieutenant-General Commanding the Madras Army has inaugurated his inception of office by certain sartorial innovations—or rather reintroductions of the irksome restrictions of a bygone age—which, though they may be in keeping with the surroundings of the Benighted Presidency, can hardly conduce to the G. O. C's. popularity amongst those serving under his command. Not only have the members of the Headquarters Staff at Ootacamund got to be in their offices an hour earlier than was the case under Sir Mansfield Clarke; but they have now invariably to attend daily in uniform—and this in a place wherein three soldier clerks form the entire non-commissioned military strength within ten miles. In all stations throughout the Command all military officers will in future appear in uniform at all dances or public evening entertainments whether of a civil or military nature. At all dinner-parties, however small or private, at which the Officer Commanding the Station is a guest, officers will invariably appear in uniform, and Officers Commanding Stations must, if a guest be present at their boards, themselves wear mess-dress. The question naturally presents itself, at what stage of the proceedings is the limit of military authority reached, and where does interference with the inalienable liberties of the subject commence. That a Lieutenant-General Commanding an Army is within his rights in directing officers to wear uniform in office, even in a sanitarium wherein the military element is conspicuous by its absence or when attending public entertainments, is indisputable; but the question is where is the line to be drawn? If the chief of an army can compel the Officer Commanding a Station to wear mess-dress in his own house when entertaining his guests in a strictly private capacity, what is to stop his directing that unfortunate person to *sleep* in uniform, should he take the fancy to issue such an order. If such things be done in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry? We are daily expecting an announcement to the effect that officers playing polo or cricket, or galloping horses for exercise on a public race-course, will invariably appear in undress uniform on ordinary occasions, and in review Order, should the Officer Commanding the Station intimate his intention of attending as a spectator. Ere long, no doubt, our imitation of the German nation will culminate in the wearing of martial garb by all military officers riding in races. Our portly Colonels may live to play a round of golf in tunics and plumed helmets, and our Major to compete in the racquet court in pantaloons, high boots, and spurs. We congratulate Madras on having at length obtained a chief who will see that she takes the lead in some thing, and we hope that in these matters she may long continue to enjoy the pride of place which Sir George Wolseley's energy and zeal for the cloth have so quickly won for her.—*Pioneer.*

MILITARY NEWS.

LADY SUPERINTENDENT LOCH and Batty of the Indian Army Nursing Service have each been granted a year's furlough to England from the 20th instant.

Captain Agnew, A.-D.-C. to Sir William Lockhart, proceeds home by this week's mail on three months privilege leave.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Onipenta, 3,120 tons, Captain B Warington, cleared yesterday for Galle in ballast.

THE s s Claverley, 1,837 tons, Captain S Scorgie, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Calcutta, 4th January, with a cargo of coal.

THE Japan mail steam-ship Co's s s Matsuyama Maru, 1989 tons, Captain M Nishimura, will sail to-day for Japan, with a general cargo.

THE City Line s s City of Dundee, 2,572 tons, Captain E Hailey, will sail to-day for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line s s Rheinfels, 1,773 tons. Captain W Dewers sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Scindia, 2,050 tons, Captain F G Smith, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Moulmein, 29th December, with a cargo of rice and one deck passenger.

THE Japan mail steam-ship Co's s s Muke Maru, 2,060 tons, Captain S Kawamuro, arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama, 13th December, with a general cargo, Mr Te-kayanaga, and Mrs and Miss Kusomato as passengers. The vessel is consigned to N Y Kaisha.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Walter Duclos, Mr Jones, Mr A R Sharp, Mr J B Spencer, Mr H Jamsetjee, Mr T T Sodah, Mr T D Sodah, Mr, Mrs, Miss and Master Spencer and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chanda, 1,305 tons, Captain G A Shepherd, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Delagoa Bay, 18th December, via Seychelles, brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Denman and child, Mr and Mrs F Lincoln and child, Mr Alker, Mr T Karsondas, Dr Nizamoodin Pirlay and 130 deck.

THE German East Africa Line s s Sofari, 892 tons, Captain C Zemlin, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Zanzibar 29th December, via Mormugoa brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Schumacker, Captain A S Cobbe, Mr and Mrs Preston, Mr Ballet, Mr Talati, Mrs Dinshaw, Talati, Mr Mehta, Mr Hakim Ali, Mr Mahomed Feroz, Mr Mahomed Issac, Mr Baboo Dewan Singh, Mr Nathoo Ram, Mr Segmiro, 152 Sikhs and followers B C Africa Indian Contingent and 130 deck. The vessel is consigned to Mr F Heyer.

THE following is the list of passengers on board the Messageries Maritimes Co's s s Ernest Simons, sailing to-day, the 17th instant, for Marseilles.- For Shanghai—Mr O W Meier. From Yokohama—Mr A Gielen and Mr P Bate Blow. From Hongkong—Mr J S Lie, Mr M K Vanderpool and Mr D Dixon. From Haiphong—Mr Roque, Mr C'Abbi Robert, Mr Martin and Mrs Calendrat and child. From Saigon—Mr Martin, Mr and Miss Hugon and Mrs Brillan and children. From Batavia—Mr Van Schawecoth and Mr Raat. From Colombo—Mr Charles Pellerin. From Bombay—Mr R Brudo, Lt K Cullen, Mr Cirkta, Col and Mrs Durant, Mr and Miss Henliot and child, Mr James, Col and Mrs Piyco and 2 daughters, Lt J H Powell, Mr E Pieper, Mr C H Reynolds, Mr J N Sharps, Mr C V Smith, Major and Mrs Stuart, Col and Mrs Stopford, Dr A C Sempico, and Mrs and Miss Watts. For Port Said, from Shanghai—Mr C Cammerell. For Suez, from Bombay—Miss Leighton and Capt J K Rivers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Forbes	1453	Bond	Liverpool		F M & Co
B	Devonshire	2384	Caull	Antwerp	18-1	W & A G & Co
C	Caledonia	3529	Gordon	London	28-1	P & O Co
K	City of Dundee	2572	Hailey	Liverpool	17-1	F F & Co
K	Mars	2497	Curtis	Antwerp	26-1	J Mac'tosh & Co
M	Pemba	986	Rickford	P Gulf		M M & Co
M	Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	Karachi	17-1	Shprd & Co
M	Kalinadi			Harbour		Do
P	Jubeda	2133	Tyndall	Calcutta	18-1	H C Joosub
Q	Courland	760	Souter	Natal	18-1	H C Joosub

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Posani	552	Ahmed	Bhownager	17-1	Shprd & Co
Satrunji	517	Budroo	Karachi	21-1	Do
Indravati	513	Adum	Mangalore	16-1	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Stanley Hall	2660	Brown	Karachi	21-1	K N & Co
2	Persia	2311	Hamilton	Liverpool	21-1	W&A G&Co
3	D Balduino	3014	Canepa	Genoa	2-2	F R Co
4	Susquehanna	2395	Hendey	Marseilles	17-1	H S Sinick
6	Coromandel	2783	Tillard	China	17-1	P & O S N Co
9	Chanda	1395	Shepherd			M M & Co
12	Matsuyama Maru	1915	Nishimura	Japan	17-1	N Y Kaisha
14	Dumra	762	Rothwell	Karachi	17-1	M M & Co
16	Ileafee	573	Sally			A Munjee

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Agent.
S fari	1433 tons gross	F Heyer

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Ernest Simons s	Monberge	Shanghai, Dec 27
	Claverley s	Scorgie	Calcutta, Jan 4
	Scindia s	Smith	Moulmein, Dec 29
	Muke Maru s	Kawamuro	Yokohama, Dec 13

DEPARTURES

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Rheinfels s	Dewers	Hamburg
	Onipenta s	Warington	Galle

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—
Steamer City of Dundee, for Liverpool via Karachi
" Matsuyama Maru, Nishimura, for Japan
" Ernest Simons, Monberge, for Marseilles
" Dumra, Rothwell, for Karachi, etc.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Safari, for Zanzibar, etc.
" D Balduino, for Genoa, etc.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 16.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Maclean s—190 cases whisky Edulji Bezonji
Clan Forbes—50 hogsheads ale, Cutler Palmer and Co, 50 cases whisky, Edulji Bezonji 95 cases whisky etc, D Cowasji 95 cases whisky, D D Dadabhoy
Arabia s—12 cases whisky, D Chothia and Co,
City of Dundee s—175 cases whisky D Dadabhoy, 2 hogsheads whisky, Phipson and Co, 50 cases whisky, D Cowasji, 100 hogsheads ale, Robinson Morrison and Co,

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Cameron s—30 cases soap, Dhunjibhoy C Cowasji,
Hardwick Hall s—50 casks chemicals, Goolam Hoosein Alibhoy, 21 cases plate glass M Ibrahim W Ishak, 24 cases polished plate glass, Aladdin A Rayadin, 1 case brandy, D Cowasji, 14 cases tobacco manufactured, Badrudin Nazarally,
City of Dundee s—125 cases chemicals Dharamsee Dewchand 210 boxes barsoap, Essabhoy M Abdoolally,

FROM LONDON.

Arabia s—15 cases brandy Phipson and Co, 23 cases medicine etc Valubji Bhicca and Co
Clydesdale s—8 cases medicine Hormusji Ruttonji and Co, 1 case provision D Cowasji.
Peninsular s—4 cases medicine P [illegible] thabji and Co.
Shannon s—34 cases provision Edulji Bezonji.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—5 hogsheads brandy D Cowasji, 9 cases glassware M Merally and Co, 18 cases glassware Cassum Poonja, 10 cases glassware Goolam Hoosin Noor Mahomed, 12 cases glassware G H Cullian, 20 hogsheads chemicals, Premji Ruttonji, 20 cases glassware Rahim Somail.
Raventhaler s—7 casks rectified spirit Edulji Bezonji, &c.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—50 cases wine Phipson and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rheinfels s—10 cases matches Abdool lly Shaik Adum. 17 bales yellow papers H D Pudamji, 63 cases glassware Mohomed Merally and Co

FROM VENICE.

Socotra s—14 cases glass beads A H Noorbhoy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 14.

Mackenzie, Lt, Bo, 28th B Pioneers, on duty, from Raikote
Alexander, Lt, Bo, VI Cavalry, on duty, from Karachi
Cowan, 2nd Lt, Bo, 29th B I, on duty, from Karachi
E kersall Lt, Bo, R A, on duty, from Karachi

JANUARY 15.

Cobbe, Lt, Punjab, 32nd Pioneers, on duty, from Lumba
Powell, Capt, Punjab, 23rd Pioneers, on leave, from Umballa

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 14.

Carpenter, Lt, Bengal, R E, from leave, to Roorkee
Andrew, Lt, Bengal, XI B I, on leave, to England
Mackenzie, Lt, Bo, 28th B Pioneers, on duty, to Aden
Christie, Lt, Bo, 2nd R I Rifles, to join Bn, to Poona
Masil, Lt, Bo, R [illegible], on furlough, to Europe
Alexander, Lt, VI Bo Cavalry, on duty, to Poona
Cowan, 2nd Lt, Bo, 29th Bo I, on duty, to Poona

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R F. NICHOLSON COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 17th January, 1899.

1. Leave of absence has been granted to Sergt J Moore, E Coy from 20th January to 2nd February.
2. Targets will be ready from 7 to 8 a.m. on Friday 20th instant at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry, Marine Lines, for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 16th January, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place this week.—

No. 1 Company, Town Hall Compound
Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—16" R M L Gun Drill
No. 2 Company Nesbit Road Head quarters.
Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—10" R M L Gun Drill

2. There will be Class Firing at Coorla on Wednesday next, Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. (local time) and Byculla at 6-13 a.m.

3. The Ninth Annual Camp of the Corps will be held at Mahalaxmi Fort, and will commence on the 21st January, and last until the night of the 28th January.

The Corps will Parade to march into Camp on Saturday the 21st, as follows:—

No. 1 Company at Sir Richard Temple's Statue, Oval, at 4-15 p.m., sharp and proceed by train from Church Gate to Grant Road.

No. 2 Company Parade at Grant Road Station at 4-30 p.m. On the arrival of No. 1, the Corps will march to Mahalaxmi Fort.

Dress for this Parade—Drill order with arms, putties to be worn and Field Service Caps to be carried in hand.

4. The Range Finding Class will meet at the Bhandarwada Reservoir on Wednesday, and at the Arsenal Gate Town Hall Compound on Thursday at 7 a.m. sharp.

5. Extract from Garrison Orders is published for information. No. 1163 Volunteers, 124-24—The Bombay Volunteer Artillery will hold the Annual Camp at Mahaluxmi Fort from 21st to 28th January 1899 inclusive.

(b) The General Officer Commanding will take the Annual Inspection of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery at Mahaluxmi Fort on 28th January 1899.

6. The Corps will parade for Divine Service on Sunday next the 22nd instant, at 10 45 a.m. at the Camp Mahaluxmi Fort. Dress—Full dress with side arms. Putties not to be worn.

By Order,
A. J. Pelle, Capt R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTTGART.

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LONDON, E.C.,
DECEMBER 19TH 1898.

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148, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

GENTLEMEN,—We are the fortunate possessors of one of your Patent Thief-Resisting Safes, which last night was attempted by thieves who broke into our premises.

Though the burglars failed to force the Safe, they so damaged the lock of it that the keys are of no use, and we should be glad if you could send a practical man at once to see what can be done.

We may say this is the second attack the Safe has withstood within twelve months, but the last was of the most determined character.

You are at liberty to make what use you please of this letter, and we are happy to furnish the most practical evidence of the protection afforded by the possession of one of your Patent Safes.

We are,
Yours very truly,
(Signed) JONES & WELLS.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE.

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Messrs. CHUBB AND SON'S LOCK AND SAFE CO., LD.,

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No. 4, Water Street,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 16.

We chronicled under Saturday evening's date the latest news to hand through Reuter for this column, and have nothing fresh from that source to report this evening. We append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Week's Receipts	[illegible]	267,000	148,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom	80,006	117,000	126,000
" " to Continent	156,000	69,000	104,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	62,33,000	00,67,000	52,29,000
" Exports to U. K. "	23,57,000	19,75,000	21,20,000
" to Continent "	25,54,000	21,2[illegible]	16,94,000
" Stock in the Ports	11,20,000	12,22,000	11,15,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 13th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total supply of all kinds	5,530,000	4,610,510	4,28[illegible]
" " " Surats	82,000	67,3[illegible]	145,850

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Stock in Liverpool	1,49[illegible],100	[illegible],530	1,146,920
" London	4,000	3,000	7,500
American afloat	4[illegible],000	3[illegible],500	353,000
East Indian "	4,000	1,500	8,500
Total	1,[illegible]28,000	1,297,530	1,515,920
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 5-32d.	3 7-32d.	4 1-32d.
" Good Bhownugger	2 20-32d.	2 25-32d.	3 7-16d.
Difference	17-32d.	7-16d.	19-32d.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	26,38,434
" " " Branches	Dec.	"	32,004
Other " " "	Inc.	"	8,63,830
Government Securities	Inc.	"	3,32,838
Other authorised "	Inc.	"	14,850
Loans	Dec	"	19,50,475
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	"	9,80,101
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	39,953
Cash	Dec.	"	11,71,014

The continuance of the active demand for accomodation further diminished the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay during last week, to the extent of some 11 3-4 lakhs, making it stand at 117 lakhs, as against 128 3-4 lakhs, with a decrease of 4 1-4 lakhs in the week preceding. From Public Deposits at the Head Office there were withdrawals amounting to over 26 1-4 lakhs; and at the Branches a falling off took place of 1-4 lakh. To Private Deposits there was an addition of 8 1-2 lakhs; and in Government Securities an increase of 3 1-4 lakhs. Loans were 19 1-2 lakhs less; and Bills Discounted and Purchased 9 3-4 lakhs more. The Balances with other Banks were 1-4 lakh higher.

COTTON.—Forward prices have declined to-day, in a dull market, being given at Rs. 149 1-2 per candy for "Good" Broach, March delivery; Rs. 131 for "Good" Bhownugger, May; Rs. 119 for "Fully Good" Bengal, January, and Rs. 126 for "Fine"—Exporters bought 100 bales Joara at Rs. 122, 100 Kamthi at Rs. 130, 100 Bhusawal at Rs. 126 1-4, 600 Bengal at Rs. 119 to 126, and 200 Oomrawattee at Rs. 128 1-2.

According to the weather and crop reports received this morning from the districts the weather at Broach had become seasonable, and was moderately cold; while at Dhollera, Cotton picking had begun, the plants being in a flourishing state. The crop prospects had much improved at Barsi, where the morning were cold and dewy, as they were also at Wadhwan and Dhulia.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Prices are without change, in steady markets.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	12,370	bales.
Wheat	6,240	cwts.
Linseed	3,040	"
Rapeseed	929	"
Gingellyseed	12,827	"
Groundnuts	1,876	"
Castorseed	502	"
Rice	14,827	"

FREIGHTS are a quiet market; business is reported done for Marseilles at 19s. per ton, and for Genoa at 19s. 6d.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady in tone at 1s 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-8d. for Demand and 1s. 4 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and remained thereat throughout the day with but little business reported either way. Bank Telegraphic was done to a moderate extent at 1s. 4 3-32d. for forward delivery to the middle of February. The market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-8d.	Per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 9-32d.	"
France	171 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates have been steady at 96 13-16 for Money for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 96 7-8 for Account, with 88, nominal, for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—are quiet. Manockjee Petit Mills are Rs 10 higher; Bank of Bombay have advanced Rs. 7 1-2, to Rs. 1,297 1-2 per share.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK

A TELEGRAM from the Head Office of this Bank in Hongkong announces that subject to audit the Bank will declare a dividend for the half-year of £1 10s. and a bonus of £1 per share, place 10 lakhs dols. to reserve fund bringing it up to 10 million dol. and write off 5 lakhs dol. from Bank premises account carrying forward 8,30,000 dol. to next half-year. The gold securities held in London have been increased to one million sterling and written down well below their present value in accordance with the statement made by the chairman at the last meeting.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 14th January, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 7th January, 1898:—

	Jan. 7. Rs.	Jan. 14 Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Funds	76,00,000	76,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	—	
Public Deposits at Head Office	60,63,037	34,24,603
Do. do. at Branches	20,51,240	20,19,236
Other Deposits	282,73,412	291,37,272
Post Bills	9,114	9,013
Credits, undrawn	17,98,104	17,20,532
Rs.	557,91,906	539,10,656
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	101,37,913	104,70,751
Other authorised Securities	24,70,254	34,25,104
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	55,12,729	53,82,199
Loans do. do. do.	128,15,905	108,59,520
Bills Discounted and purchased	104,09,613	114,55,614
Dead Stock	4,15,716	4,15,716
Stamps and Stationery	28,575	28,572
Bullion	—	—
Balances with other Banks	71,609	1,11,612
Cash	128,72,552	117,01,538
Rs.	557,91,906	539,10,656

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE following are Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1898-99:—

	GOLD. Rs.	SILVER. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.
In the month of Nov 1898.			
Imports	43,01,745	65,13,213	1,08,17,958
Exports	19,53,051	27,85,569	47,41,620
Net Imports	23,48,694	37,27,644	60,76,338
To the end of the month of Nov. 1898, Progressive.			
Imports	4,80,98,083	6,93,96,616	11,74,94,699
Exports	1,54,63,790	3,53,27,303	5,07,91,093
Net Imports	3,25,44,293	3,40,69,313	6,66,13,606

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1898-99:—

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE)	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of Nov. 1898	52,315	22,64,941*	23,17,259
To the end of the month of Nov 1898, (Progressive)	17,19,050	3,61,93,614	3,84,12,634
COINED AND EXAMINED.			
In the month of Nov. 1898	......	32,07,036	32,07,036
To the end of the month of Nov. 1898 (Progressive)	13,40,470	3,99,50,093	4,12,90,563

* Of which Rs. 2,57,583 represent bullion received for the coinage of British Dollars.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 15th January 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29.972
Temperature of the Air	degrees	73.3
Wet Bulb Thermometer		65.2
Dew Point		[illegible]
Relative humidity of Air		·69
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	81.7
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.)		63.0
General Directions of wind*		NNE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	252

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MORRISON—January 12, at 8, Russell Street, Calcutta, the wife of David McLaren Morrison, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

JACOB—BAMFIELD—January 9, at St John's Church, Meerut, by the Rev R M Kirwan, E F Jacob, C I E, Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, to Ada, third daughter of Lieutenant-General Bamfield, formerly Inspector-General Punjab Police.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1899.

THE Imperial penny postage, introduced throughout the Empire on Christmas Day, was so little appreciated in England, that 5,000 letters posted for India and other countries to which the reduction applies, were prepaid at the more familiar rate of two pence half-penny. That of course was a Christmas box for the Post Office. Probably the Duke of Norfolk, who is Postmaster-General, prayed fervently over night to Santa Klaus and the Saint heard his prayer. On the other hand thirty six thousand seven hundred letters were sent abroad at the Henniker-Heaton rate of one penny each. Six thousand five hundred letters were posted for India after midnight of Saturday, the 24th December, and of these near a thousand—975—had postage stamps costing 2½d. instead of the penny stamp. Just less than a thousand letters were posted to Natal, and all but three hundred of them were overpaid. The first batch of letters posted at the General Post Office after midnight was eight in number, and all of them were for Canada. On one of them were the grateful words, "Thank Henniker Heaton for this!" The first consignment of letters from Liverpool, after the inauguration of the Imperial Penny Postage, was taken by the White Star steamer Majestic which left for New York on the following Wednesday afternoon. There were four hundred and thirty sacks, a great number even for the Christmas steamer. It is strange that so large a number of people in England should not have known, or at all events cared nothing for the reduction in postage which is to bring all parts of the Empire into closer relations by saving three half-pence to everyone who posts a letter to a friend in some score of the dependencies, colonies and protectorates owing allegiance to Her Majesty the Queen. Equally regardless of considerations of patriotism as of the three half-pence, they paid at the old rate. It may have been due to carelessness, or to the conscientious spirit which is so evident in many directions, or to an ungrateful desire to vex the soul of Henniker Heaton, that five thousand people should in one day pay more than double the legal postage on their letters to the trans-oceanic provinces of the Empire. It could scarcely have been due to the gross ignorance to which even Dr. Johnson had to confess on a certain occasion, for the Treasury Warrant giving the list of the British dependencies to which the penny rate applies, was published in every newspaper in the United Kingdom and displayed in every Post Office.

One effect of the cheaper post will soon make itself manifest. Correspondents will no longer feel it incumbent on them to write as many pages as can fit into an envelope by way of getting full value for their money. They will study brevity when they realise that the postal authorities will not exact a heavy fee for carrying a missive of moderate dimensions. On the other hand they will not hesitate to write with necessary fulness when an extra penny will enable them to double the number of sheets under one cover. The not inconsiderable number of six million and a half of letters pass yearly to and fro between the United Kingdom and India, the former contributing three millions and a half, and India three millions to the total. The reduction of rates by one half—from five annas to two annas and a half—effected in 1891, has in the intervening years helped to increase the number of these letters by about a million. It would therefore be unwise to suppose that the reduction of an anna and a half now made, will have a greater appreciable effect in increasing the total than the remission of two annas and a half seven years ago. The present reduction is estimated by the Post Office authorities to cost the Indian treasury five lakhs a year for some time to come, and the Home Government £30,000 a year. But letters are only a third of the contents of the mail bags, the great bulk being composed of commercial circulars, book-parcels, newspapers and other periodicals. On these there will be no reduction of postal rates, and consequently no loss of revenue. It is expected by the sanguine and the inexperienced that valuable political and commercial results will follow the introduction of the penny postage. Anticipations of the kind have done much to stimulate the enthusiasm inspired by the crusading energy of Mr. Henniker Heaton when labouring to give the Empire a Penny Ocean Postage. He has succeeded in the face of great difficulties, aggravated by the general apathy on the subject, and the sluggish belief that success was impossible. It is to be hoped that the same indomitable resolution will now be employed to bring about a still greater reform—a sixpenny telegraph rate between England and India. He has proved by unanswerable statistics that such a rate would pay, and pay well. Vested interests stand in the way; but they should not be regarded as insuperable in the century which will herit all the inventions and appliances accumulated in the last years of the Nineteenth Century.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, in an article published on Christmas Day—in the *Observer*, which is a Sunday paper—gave the world the good news that the unpatriotic Colonies that stood out against the reduction have been so effectualy circumvented, have no choice but to surrender at discretion by say Easter Monday. This has been effected by a bold, not to say audacious, extension of postal limits to practically every ship that floats the British flag. Her Majesty's ships of war become so many post offices. Every officer and accidental passenger on board can buy penny postage stamps and affix them to his letters and post them in the ship's post-box, and they will be duly transmitted through the United States or other foreign country at which the ships touch, or from Australasia, South Africa, and the West Indies. Such letters if posted on shore would be charged two pence half-penny; posted in the naval post-offices they will travel for a penny. The same privilege is extended to the British mail steamers on every sea—the Atlantic, the Pacific and the Indian Oceans, the Mediterranean and every other water-way. All the great shipping companies flying the Imperial flag share the concession, and their vessels will carry an abundant supply of penny postage stamps. As Mr. Heaton genially and gleefully observes, the Postmaster General has generously contrived to make the boon of cheap Imperial communication even larger than is generally believed. By a sub-clause in the Treasury Warrant, every British and private or trading vessel receives a similar privilege:—"As the slave becomes free on touching our soil, so the heavily-taxed letter is admitted to all the advantages of our British postal system on reaching the hand of a British Commander, or entering his letter box. All the crews, from the admirals down to the powder-monkeys, on our numerous squadrons are treated exactly as if they lived ashore, paid taxes, and voted for members of Parliament. That is to say, irrespective of locality, latitude, longitude, distance or other impediment, each of their letters will be forwarded, without extra charge for such impediments, by the shortest and swiftest route to its destination for one penny. Every one of the grim, frowning fascinating monsters in the list, so inspiring to a Briton, so terrible to the foes of our country, is to be a British post-office, a portion of British postal territory." We will all have to bless the Duke of Norfolk, as every Campbell blesses the Duke of Argyll; and thank God we have the House of Lords. Mr. Heaton—may his name live for ever!—does not forget to inform every traveller on board a British ship what he is to do to save three-half-pence on the postage of every letter written on the quarter deck or in the seclusion of his cabin. When approaching the three mile limit of a foreign country, or South Africa or Australasia, he must post his letter, having hastily affixed a penny stamp to it, in sight, may be, of New York or Sydney. It is reckoned that some 200,000 passengers will post letters in this way every year to their friends in England, Ireland and Scotland. "They are well aware that the Australasian governments will ask two pence half penny for such letters." The Australasian Governments finding themselves worsted, will not persist. Mr. Heaton indeed is sanguine enough to believe, that like Colonel Crockett, even they will climb down. As he prefers to put it, "Already their hearts are in the movement. In six weeks' time their Postmasters-General are to deliberate on the question of accepting Imperial Penny Postage!"

AMERICA'S friends in Manila have for some time been warning that country that its recent inaction with regard to the administration of the Philippines is bound to cost them much blood and treasure to rectify. There are at present, as they point out, two Governments in the Philippines—that of the Americans and that of Aguinaldo, the rebels claiming the country from the time of his landing. The latter is acknowledged by no one except the members composing it; but while America has been marking time, Aguinaldo's men have been collecting a war-tax to cover the cost of fighting Spain and to prepare them to fight America. This tax has become so oppressive, according to latest advices from Manila, that numbers of the inhabitants have fled to the hills to escape the tax-collector; others are waiting to join America in case there should be a fight, whilst the people of the Visayas islands started an independent republic of their own. The results do not stop here. Besides the war-tax, heavy import duties have been imposed, and every article of the country's produce pays its quota before being allowed to pass into the city. Thus the cost of living is enhanced to double that formerly current, native coolies being ordered not to work for the white man for less than three or four times their former pay. Chinese coolies are being driven away by the Indian, and the American prohibition of Chinese immigration has lessened competition enough to make all business well-nigh impracticable. The shipowner is made more the victim of these semi-savages than any one else, all ships trading to the provinces having had to take the American flag to be allowed to work, while the Americans only control the port of Manila; and the natives have levied upon ships of all flags that trade to places in their possession their 'war-tax' of 50 cents per registered ton for every call made in their ports. The American authorities when applied to for relief, simply say: 'You must not pay any such tax on pain of having your property, if under the American flag, confiscated.' Nothing is left except to tie up the vessels to their moorings until America shall see fit to assert her authority over the six hundred islands. What the natives clamour for is their desire for independence and the recognition of their flag under an American protectorate. While America was making up her mind, twenty thousand of her troops were kicking up their heels within shooting distance of the rebels; and whilst Cebu has capitulated to Aguinaldo, General Otis has been treating with him for the release of the Spanish prisoners, an act which is regarded as a practical recognition of his dictatorship. When the mail left Manila, General Miller was leaving for Iloilo with two regiments of infantry and two batteries of artillery in three troopers escorted by the Baltimore. Popular belief in Manila is, that the Spanish authorities requested the American Government to send a body of troops to Iloilo for the protection of the Spaniards there from the insurgent forces. There was then, according to a correspondent, little or no change in the position of affairs inside Manila. But it was reported that Aguinaldo had retired and that a new Philippine Republican Government was being formed. There have been many splits in the republican party. Aguinaldo favours a union of Church and State; but a stronger party opposed this and was expected to carry the day. Since then telegrams have told of a reverse at Iloilo. It was evident that General Miller's force was insufficiently strong. But the reverse means only a temporary check and will spur up the States to a final decision as to the immediate disposal of the Philippines. A resident in Manila, forecasting events, says that of course no one doubts the result of Aguinaldo's resistance, but they will first have to count with a lot of guerilla warfare, marching through bogs and being ambushed every now and again by an invisible enemy who know every inch of the ground of which the Americans are absolutely ignorant.

THE late Nubar Pasha was accounted pre-eminent among the many Armenians, who have risen to high office under foreign Governments. Born at Smyrna in 1825 he was educated in France and returned to Turkey where it was proposed to place him in the service of the Sublime Porte. But he declined and went to Egypt where he had an uncle living, and "read European authors to Mehemet Ali, that unlettered genius, whose thirst for knowledge was so strong." He was private secretary to the Khedive whose employ he first entered. He took a prominent as well as an active part in all its subsequent history, and was one of the strongest supporters of the railway police of the country. He became prime minister to the Khedive Abbas, the great-grandson of his first employer. He managed to steer smoothly through the short but troublous days of the first Abbas. But he did not enjoy the favour of his successor, Said, and the accession of Ismail, his personal friend, was really the beginning of his career as a statesman. He was made Minister of Public Works in 1862—his education had been that of an engineer—and of Foreign Affairs in 1867. It was Nubar who obtained from Sultan Abdul Aziz the title of Khedive for Ismail, with hereditary succession to his son, which is contrary to Mussulman law. This concession did not cost a little. One of its effects was to shut out from the succession Prince Halim, whom many pronounced to be the most capable and conscientious Prince in the dynasty. The alternations of power between Nubar and Cherif during the reign of Tewfik, and his replacement by the reactionary Riaz in 1888, are fresh in public memory. The French believed that Nubar was the willing tool of the English. In truth, however, Lord Cromer found that he was the least accommodating to the English authorities of any of the Egyptian Premiers, and the most exacting in his definitions as to the limits of their action. Those who knew him described Nubar as a man of a rather "peppery temperament, who never shrank from showing disapproval where he thought it necessary; and when he found himself in disagreement with the British Representative at Cairo, he at once quitted office. His personal predilections were French, from education and association. He had his children educated in France, although his son Boghos Pasha, went through a course of practical work at the Midland Railway shops at Derby, after passing his examination at the Ecole Centrale in Paris. But he was too sensible of his duty towards his adopted country to let personal inclinations interfere with his conduct of public affairs, and too sagacious a politician not to know that the best interests of Egypt were served by a policy of conciliation and by co-operation in measures of internal administration, which the most elementary knowledge of the principles of government at once reveals as essential to the healthy existence of a State." On his retirement, prominent English journals asserted that with Nubar Pasha there disappeared from the arena of active politics the most brilliant and experienced statesman in the East, which was perhaps little short of the absolute truth.

THE P and O. Company's s.s. Clyde, with the outward mails of the 6th instant, left Aden at 3 a.m yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

THE P. and O. s.s. Carthage, which left Bombay on the 31st December, arrived at Marseilles on Sunday.

No further news has been received regarding the Waziris who held up the border militia outpost near Bannu. The raiders as usual got off scot-free.

A DETACHMENT of 152 Sikhs and followers arrived here by the s.s. Safari from Zomba, British Central Africa, under the command of Lieutenant A. S. Cobbe, 32nd Pioneers, on Sunday, and are temporarily located at the detail Lines, near the Crawford Market.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES the Viceroy and Lady Curzon attended the Calcutta races in state on Saturday: reviving by the interest they showed in the afternoon's sport the memories of the Lansdowne regime. Lady Curzon seems already to have won all hearts in Calcutta society, receiving a special cheer all for herself on Saturday after the usual three cheers had been given for the Viceroy as the party left the course.

MR. FRANK LINCOLN, the world-famed American Humourist who entertained so successfully here some years ago, has arrived in Bombay by the s.s. Obanda from South Africa. He will probably give a public entertainment at the Tivoli Theatre on Saturday and Monday nights. These will be the only performances as Mr. Lincoln is on his way to Cairo.

MR. CHIMANLAL H. SETALWAD is a candidate for the seat in the Municipal Corporation left vacant by the retirement of Mr. R. H. Vincent.

THE Municipal Corporation, at its meeting yesterday, considered a report of the committee on the scheme formulated by Mr. James W. Smith, Special Drainage Engineer, for facilitating the escape of flood water, both surface and subsoil. On the motion of Sir George Cotton the matter was again referred to a Small Committee for favour of further consideration

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BRIGADIER GENERAL VENTRIS, Commanding Bombay District, accompanied by a Staff Officer, will proceed to Ahmedabad on the evening of the 26th instant to take the annual inspection of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps there, returning to Bombay on the morning of the 28th idem. During the absence of the General Officer Commdg. on inspection duty, the Command of the Bombay Garrison, will devolve upon Colonel G. M. Stevens, R. A. Two salutes of 9 guns each will be fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the departure and return of the General Officer Commanding.

NEWS from Kabul dated December 30th made no mention of the Amir being in ill-health.

THE only plague patient, under treatment in the Multan segregation hospital, has recovered, and was discharged on Wednesday.

COLONEL GWATKIN, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, met with a riding accident in Calcutta on Friday, breaking his collarbone.

The goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 24th December 1898 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1897 of 187,227 maunds and Rs. 45,029 in the earnings.

WE hear from Peshawar that the Hadda Mullah is once more beginning to agitate, his aim being to win over the Nawab of Dir to share in a new *jihad*. He is not likely to succeed under the present conditions.

A band of Waziris made a daring attack on the Baramgatta militia outpost near Bannu a few days ago. They surprised a small garrison, tied them up and carried off seven smooth-bore guns. The post is well within British territory.

LIEUTENANT WIGRAM, 18th Bengal Lancers, has joined the Viceroy's Staff as Extra Aide-de-Camp. Lieutenants Carnegie, Gordon Highlanders, and Lord George Murray, the Black Watch, Aides-de-Camp to Lord Elgin, rejoin their regiments.

THE 1st Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment will leave Hong Kong about the 16th instant for Singapore, arriving there about the 21st. The 1st Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment will leave Singapore on the 22nd instant, and will be quartered at Karachi on arrival on the 3rd proximo.

THE Assam Secretariat Press sends us a collection of Lushai fables transliterated by Major J. Shakespear, Superintendent of the Lushai Hills. To those able to understand the Lushai dialect, and to folk-lore inquirers it will probably prove most interesting. Its title is "Mi-Zo Leh Vai Thon Thu."

AT Rangoon on Friday seven men were convicted of conspiracy to commit dacoity in Kemmendine, a suburb of Rangoon. Five revolvers with 98 cartridges and other weapons were secured. Five of the men were sentenced to seven years, one to five years' and one to a year's imprisonment.

COMPLAINTS have recently been made in Calcutta of the removal of postage stamps from letters received from Australia. The postal authorities have caused enquiries to be made, and find that the gum on the back of the stamps is the source of the evil. Loose stamps that have become detached from covers are frequently found in the mail bags from Tuticorin which contain letters from Australia.

IT has been decided that if the Khyber Brigade is maintained at its present strength the following reliefs will be carried out in March:—No. 6 Company Bengal Sappers, Rurki to Landi Kotal; No. 1 Company, Landi Kotal to Peshawar, No. 5, Peshawar to Rurki; 9th Gurkhas to Lansdowne; and the 23rd Gurkhas to Landi Kotal. The 32nd Pioneers will move into the Khyber from Mian Mir, relieving the 34th Pioneers, who will go to Umballa; the 23rd Pioneers proceeded to Mian Mir.

THE Swedish barque Minnet, which stranded off Vadarneam, near point Calimere, on the 25th ultimo, was towed off on the evening of the 11th instant by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. Vita. At the time of the towage, however, a heavy sea was running, and the Minnet, which had sustained serious damage to her hull while a shore, on floating foundered and is now a total wreck. Her crew of 12 men were rescued by Captain McIntyre of the Vita and brought to Negapatam safely.

CAPTAIN R. T. KIRKPATRICK, who has been murdered on the Upper Bahr-el-Jebel, belonged to the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment, but was serving under the Foreign Office. Details of the unfortunate occurrence will be awaited with interest, for any exhibition of hostility at this stage of Major Macdonald's journey was scarcely expected. A steamer plies, or used to ply, between Dufile, in the neighbourhood of which the misadventure is reported to have happened, and Lake Albert; while about 70 miles north of Dufile on in the White Nile is the port of Rejaf, which was occupied in 1897 by Captain Chaltin and the troops of the Congo State.

THE various Asiatic companies of Royal Artillery have recently been re-organized into two battalions, viz., the Hongkong Battalion and the Ceylon and Mauritus Battalion. Up to date there have been separate distinct companies, one or more, at Hongkong, Singapore, Ceylon and Mauritus. Under the new organisation the Hongkong Battalion will consist of five companies, four at Hongkong and one at Singapore, while the other battalion will consist of four companies, two in Ceylon and Mauritus respectively. Each battalion is commanded by a Major, R.A., who has an acting Adjutant, while there are one Captain and two Subalterns, R.A., to each company. These Asiatic companies are recruited from India. Major St. John, late commanding No. 1 Kohat Mountain Battery, has been posted to the command of the new Hongkong Artillery Battalion, and Major Montanaro to the Ceylon Battalion. The African Companies of local artillery remain as heretofore.

ANGLO-INDIANS nowadays have frequently so much trouble with their servants that any bona fide attempt at a remedy deserves recognition. A "Domestic Servants' Agency" has recently been started in Allahabad, says the local paper and every servant who takes service through this medium has to sign an agreement regularly attested by witnesses. The agreement form (intended or outstions) is as follows:—

I——son of——, resident of——, Thanah——, by caste——, age about——, do here by agree to accept service in the capacity of——, under——of——on a salary of Rs.——per mensem with effect from the date of my entering upon my duties.

I stipulate that an advance of a month's pay be given to me, and as a security for such advance, do hereby authorise the Agency—(1) to retain my original "chits" for one month; (2) to return home at my own expense if I quit service after a period of one month only, engaging to serve for a period of six months at least; (3) to forfeit absolutely my "chits" in the event of my absconding; and (4), that in the event of my discharge due to no fault of mine my travelling expenses back to Allahabad be defrayed.

It is doubtful weather the demestic servant nuisance will ever be cured without legislation, and this is hedged about with difficulties; but the Allahabad experiment seems to be on the right lines.

THE sudden activity in the market for Government paper writes a Commercial correspondent is due to heavy purchases in London, and it is difficult to avoid the suspicion that some clue to the decision of the Currency Commission has leaked out. Otherwise the situation to-day is much the same as it has been for weeks, except that money is dearer in India and may be somewhat dearer still, though any recurrence of the stringency of last year is extremely improbable. On the other hand, while the suddenness of the spurt in the 3 1-2 per cents requires explanation, everything pointed to a proximate revival. Without knowing the particular scheme which the Currency Commission will recommend the public already knew that the unconditional reopening of the mints or the melting down of rupees in the Government treasuries—one of which would have sent down exchange, and the other caused stringency in the money market—have been put aside as out of the question: they have known also for some little time that Government revenue was coming in freely, and that the coming budget would show a big surplus; and finally, the prospects of the spring harvest are now very good. All this points to the maintenance of a steady exchange and to the improvement of the credit of the Government: in other words to conditions favourable to a rise in Indian Government stock.

A GOOD story was told at a festive gathering a few days ago by the master of the Merchant Taylors' Company. One of the patients at the guild's convalescent home in Sussex found fault, it seems, with the quality of the milk that was supplied. When asked what he especially complained of, he said it was poor stuff, and not a bit like the milk he had been accustomed to drink in London. Further interrogated, he pointed out that in town there was no "scum" upon the milk, whereas that which was supplied at the home had quite a thick "upper crust!"

MARIE BASHKIRTSEFF, the remarkable young Russian woman, who died at the early age of twenty, has just had a singular memorial erected to her in Paris. It takes the form of an hotel, built it in the Rue de Prony, and a veritable marvel of taste and comfort. It was formally opened and occupied the other day. It contains, among its attractions, a number of paintings, the work of this precocious young women, taken from the walls of the superb studio which she founded for herself on the Quai Malaquais.

THE official denial of the alleged remarks of Her Majesty written by "A Maid of Honour" in the *Quiver*, has recalled a capital story in Mr. G. W. E. Russell's entertaining volume, "Collections and Recollections." When Miss Adeane, now Mrs. Mallet, was appointed a Maid of Honour, a well-known man of the world, whose guest she was, said to her, "What an interesting diary you will be able to keep." Miss Adeane replied, "No, that is impossible. The Queen makes it a condition that we should not keep diaries when we are at Court." "Oh," said the host, "I think I should keep a very secret one, all the same." "Then I am afraid you would not be a Maid of *Honour*," was the happy retort.

THE Prince and Princess of Wales are to reside principally at Sandringham until they come to town for the meeting of Parliament on Monday, Feb. 6, but they will spend a few days with the Queen at Osborne next month, and the Prince will pay frequent brief visits to Marlborough House, where he is expected to arrive on Monday, Jan. 9. The Prince and Princess will probably go abroad about the middle of February for two months.

THE Empress Frederick, who has been staying in England for more than three months on a visit to the Queen at Balmoral, Windsor Castle, and Osborne, will shortly journey to Florence, travelling by Brussels, the St. Gothard Tunnel, and Milan.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS STILL ADVISABLE.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

Count Muravieff, in a circular to the European Cabinets, states that although the political horizon has been somewhat overclouded since the first communication and some of the Powers have even taken steps to increase their armaments, the convocation of an international Peace Congress is still advisable, and will probably be held in Brussels or Copenhagen.

THE FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

President Mckinley is appointing an important commission, including Admiral Dewey, General Otis and some civilians to investigate the situation in the Philippines and advise upon the wisest course to be taken.

THE OUTWARD INDIAN MAILS DELAYED.

Heavy floods have delayed the outward Indian Mail train at Mont Cenis.

THE TROUBLE AT JOHANNESBURG.

THE WIRES CUT.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

No further news has been received from Johannesburg and wires must have been stopped.

THE DREYFUS CASE; MAJOR ESTERHAZY TO APPEAR.

The Court of Cassation has summoned Major Esterhazy to appear as a witness as his evidence is important, immunity from arrest being guaranteed the Major while he is in Paris.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 16.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Clyde, with English Mails of the 6th instant, left here for Bombay at 3 a.m. to-day and the s.s. Britannia, for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

LATEST LONDON TELEGRAMS.

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

END OF THE SECOND SESSION—THE CURRENCY REPORT.

THE London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires:—The Second Session of the Currency Commission was adjourned yesterday until next month.

The most notable witnesses were Sir Robert Giffen, Mr. Barclay, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and Professor Marshall of Cambridge.

Sir Robert Giffen generally opposed the official views regarding the best means of settling the currency question, but admitted also that in the absence of serious difficulty in obtaining gold his objections would be mitigated.

Mr. Barclay was heckled by Sir David Barbour for making statements without sufficient investigation, and emerged from the ordeal indifferently. Mr. Clinton Dawkins, the new Financial Member, was present at this time.

Professor Marshall proved a prolix witness, and his examination was unfinished after there hours. His evidence was moderate and reasonable, though colourless.

Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, who was absent through ill-health, submitted a written statement in which he considers that £20,000,000 could be obtained in London if wanted without monetary disturbance. He recommends the eventual establishment of a State Bank in India to perform the functions of the existing Presidency banks, and to regulate the gold currency in the centres of chief demand.

Sir David Barbour, whose experience and energy have been invaluable in the enquiry, has sailed to the West Indies, having apparently heard enough. He returns in time to assist in framing the Commission's report.

It is possible that a decided and continued fall in exchange, occurring shortly, might encourage the advocates of a 15*d*. rate, but the best authorities, viewing the last twelve months' experience, consider that the rate is likely to average 15 3-4*d*, this year which would practically mean a 16*d*. exchange.

The report of the Commission, which will probably be brief, will be issued within the next few months.

A gold standard without provision for an adequate supplementary gold currency is now regarded as improbable.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

THE BEAUREPAIRE INCIDENT.

THE European Press, especially the English, bitterly ridicules the Beaurepaire farce, commenting on the utter decadence of politics and of the justiciary in France when an ex-Judge of the Supreme Court can make such a pitiable exhibition of inanity and spite against his former colleagues. M. Beaurepaire was appointed to the Bench for conducting the prosecution of Boulanger in 1889. He clearly never dreamt that his resignation would be accepted.

The most substantial charge he brought was that M. Bard, who is entrusted with the revision of the Dreyfus documents, sought an interview with Colonel Picquart and ordered the latter a dose of hot grog. In spite of the absurdity of M. Beaurepaire's allegations the Chamber of Deputies pondered over the affair in its every aspect, one Deputy solemnly proposing to court-martial the whole Court of Cassation. It now transpires that three Generals, all Colonels Picquart's accusers, also had their grog at the court's expense. The practical result has been a change in Colonel Picquart's judges, and an influence on public opinion decidedly for the worse.

THE RECENT GALE ON THE BRITISH COASTS.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

A TRAIN PRECIPITATED INTO THE SEA.

LOCAL reports of the gale, which have been delayed owing to the injury to the telegraphs, show terrible and widespread results. The sea demolished a thick seawall and washed a breach of seventy yards in the North-Western line alongside Conway Bay between Chester and Holyhead. On Thursday at midnight, while it was pitchdark, with the tempest raging fiercely and the tide enormous, a Manchester goods express, heavily laden, dashed out of the tunnel across the gap along the unsupported rails and was precipitated into the sea. The driver and fireman were lost. The wreckage of eight trucks strew the Bay, but others remain suspended on the rails, which are unbroken. The Liverpool express and the Irish mail, which were due shortly afterwards, were saved.

The Channel traffic has suffered terribly, vessels standing in the Downs all night.

MR. LANDOR'S TRAVELS IN TIBET.

MR. DOUGLAS FRESHFIELD, ex-President of the Alpine Club, writes to the Times reviewing the Landor controversy. He quotes Sir Thomas Holdich, Sir Richard Strachey, and his own article in the Alpine Journal and rejects Mr. Landor's results as worthless and unacceptable in default of requisit evidence. He characterises the "Daily News" on the subject as farcical and impertinent, and emphasises the fact that Mr. Landor does not appear in the Geographical Society's sessional programme.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 14.

The P. and O. Company's steamer India arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JAN. 16.

French mail steamer Ville de la Ciotat, from Suez, arrived.

Orient steamer Cuzco, from Aden, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

The Liverpool cotton market closed easier. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 29-32.

The Manchester market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	111 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 3-4
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	65 1-8
Bar Silver	27 1-2

A CONVOY AT LANDI KOTAL FIRED INTO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 16.

On the night of the 14th a few shots were fired into the convoy at Landi Kotal, believed to be by some wandering Shinwaris, but no one was hit.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The business before Friday's Legislative Council comprises the presentation of the Select Committees report on the Small Cause Courts Bill, the moving of some formal amendmends in the schedule of the Stamp Bill, the introduction of the Petroleum Consolidation Bill and the appointment of the Select Committee on the Contract Act Amendment Bill.

EXPORTS.

Exports of Raw Jute from Calcutta last month were behind December 1897 by 24 lakhs of rupees. Tea was behind by 22 lakhs and Hides by 15 lakhs. But Indigo was ahead by sixteen lakhs and manufactured Jute by six lakhs

THE ALBERT MEDAL.

Lieut. R. Macdonald, R. E., and three men of the Bengal Sappers have been awarded the Albert Medal for gallantry in rescuing a sepoy of the 27th Bengal Infantry when overwhelmed by an avalanche in the Lowari pass in May last.

THE FLAGSHIPS ECLIPSE AND LAPWING

The flagship Eclipse with Rear Admiral Douglas, and the Lapwing, left the port of Calcutta on the 16th instant.

MILITARY CHANGES.

POONA, JAN. 16.

The 3rd Bombay Light Infantry under the command of Captain Baugh arrived at Poona this morning by a special troop train. Several officers of the different regiments were present at Ghorpuri to welcome them. Those of the native troops who were off duty turned out to cheer the men. The Native Infantry Regiment bands were also present. The regiment at present was encamped near Wanowrie for segregation stay for ten days. The regiment arrived after 16 months from the Presidency. They came in place of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers who are ordered to Bombay and leave on the 13th ultimo. The 3rd Bombay Infantry have taken part in the Punjab frontier operations in 1897-98, the Boner Expedition and the capture of the Tonga pass under Sir Brindle Blood, and have since been serving in the Malakand Force under General Reid. The strength consists of 6 British Officers, 15 Native Officers and 574 men. The officers are Captains Baugh and Pilleau; Lieutenants Rodsmale, Coey, Garratt, Adjutant King and Rice.

A detachment of the Royal Irish Rifles transferred to the 1st Battalion at Dum Dum left this evening by special troop train. A large number of officers, including Major-General Burnett and several ladies were present to see them off. The regiment came to the station after six o'clock headed by their own and the bands of the Second Grenadiers and the 14th Bombay Infantry. They left Poona after staying for nearly two years.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 16.

Second Lieutenant A. H. Mosse, unattached list officiates as Wing Officer, 4th Bombay Rifles.

Colonel Morse is permitted to reside outside India, on vacating his appointment at Bombay Command Head-Quarters.

PROCLAMATION PARADE AT SECUNDERABAD.

SECUNDERABAD, JAN. 16.

A proclamation parade by the Secunderabad Division took place this morning in the presence of a great crowd. The troops on being formed up in review order, General Tucker rode and proclaimed the viceroyalty of Lord Curzon, the proclamation being announced with a royal salute. Thirty-one guns were fired by the Royal Horse Artillery. The troops then marched past, and finally to quarters.

SIR GEORGE WOLSELEY AND THE RANGOON PORT DEFENCE SCHEME.

RANGOON, JAN. 16.

Sir George Wolseley has issued the following order:—The Lieutenant-General desires to convey to Major General Prothcroe, C. B. C. S. I., Commanding the Burma District, Brigadier-General Rolland, Commanding the Rangoon District, and Commander Black R. I. M. Port Officer, his cordial appreciation of the zeal, interest and energy displayed by all ranks under their command in the recent rehearsal of the Rangoon Port Defence Scheme. It has been specially gratifying to the Lieutenant-General to notice the keen and practical interest shown by the officers and men of the local Volunteer Corps; an interest evidenced by their presence on all possible occasions, often at much personal inconvenience, to join in the defence of the Port. Sir George Wolseley can only regard this as an earnest of the sterling good work to be expected from them in the event of actual hostilities. It is difficult for the Lieutenant-General to adequately thank Captain Chisholm Batten and the Officers, and all ranks of H. M. Ship Melpomene, as without the aid of their professional skill and untiring energy, it would have been impossible to have brought the experiment to a practical issue.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BURMA.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma leaves Rangoon for Calcutta on Friday next, leaving Calcutta for Rangoon on Friday, the 27th.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT RANGOON.

DAMAGES FOUR LAKHS.

A disastrous fire broke out in Rangoon early this morning, the offices and godowns attached to Messrs Cowie and Co., import merchants, being destroyed. The loss is estimated at four lakhs and is only partly covered by insurance.

"DON'T RIDE OVER THE HOUNDS."

TOO EAGER TO BE SAFE.

THE following notice from which "Punch" may be able to draw a moral for its "'Ints on 'Untin" has been issued to members of the Bombay Hunt:—

"The Committee of the Bombay Hunt earnestly beg to draw the attention of hunting members to the fact that great injury is being done to the Sport this season through hounds being ridden over. Three hounds were ridden over during the last run one of them when hounds were not running.*

Several hounds have been seriously hurt and died from the effects of having been injured in the Field.

The Committee in the interests of the Sport ask the field to observe the golden rule of riding wide on one side or other of hounds and not at the tail of the pack.

(Sd.) DONALD GRAHAM, M.F.H.

* The names of the injurers are not given.

A BHOWNAGAR LOVE TRAGEDY.

A GHASTLY murder was committed on Wenesday last, in Nawapura Bhownagar. It appears that the victim Chanmia by name, used to visit a certain woman. This his murderers did not like and the deceased was waylaid by three or four Mehmons. The deceased, was struck in the head with a hatchet from the effects of which blow he died. The perpetrators of the crime are under arrest. They had only just been released from jail, to which they were sent for having stabbed the deceased for the same cause some time back when he had to remain in hospital for several days.—A Nagar gentleman was robbed of an ornament worth Rs. 450, by pickpockets while in the bazaar on Friday. The matter has been reported to the police who are making enquiries.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

BRITISH TRADE WITH EGYPT.

COTTON AND MANUFACTURED GOODS.

LONDON, DEC. 30

A CONSULAR report on the trade of Egypt in 1897-98 has just been issued by the Foreign Office. Acting Consul General Alban says the total number of vessels which entered the port of Alexandria during the year was 2,203, as against 2,132 in the previous year. The total tonnage amounted to 2,267,120 tons, as against 2,123,951 tons in 1896. There was therefore an increase in 1897 both in number and tonnage as compared with 1896. British steamers, which formed more than 49 per cent of the total number, showed an increase of 59 vessels and 99,569 tons. There were no British sailing vessels. There was a considerable falling off in Ottoman steamers owing to the war between Greece and Turkey. There was also a falling off in French and Austro-Hungarian shipping All other flags showed an increase. The total volume of Egyptian, trade amounted in 1897 to £23,498,015, against £23,637,229 in 1896. The decrease in 1897 was due to a falling off in the value of exports resulting from the low prices which prevailed. The imports into Egypt in 1897 amounted to £10,868,764 (of which Alexandria took £9,513,765), against £10,074,319 (of which £8,725,029 were taken be Alexandria) in 1896. There was therefore an increasy in 1897 of £794,445. The increase was chiefly in textiles, but there was also a marked improvement in timber, coal, petroleum, iron and steel, indigo, china, glass and earthenware, &c. British imports amounted in value to £2,627,951, against £3,132,225 in the previous year, an increase of £495,726. They formed 33 per cent of the total imports, as compared with 31 per cent in 1896. There was a falling off of £89,378 in the imports from France and Algeria, which are now classed under one head in the Custom-house returns. The decrease was chiefly in machinery. Belgium and Germany continue to improve their trade with Egypt to a remarkable degree. The value of the imports from Belgium rose from £115,594 in 1890 to £513,131 in 1897, while the value of imports from Germany advanced during the same period from £63,735 to £307,133. The principal Belgian imports are iron and steel manufactures, machinery, and china and porcelain. The chief German imports are iron and steel manufactures, textiles, haberdashery, china and porcelain, and machinery. In previous reports attention has been drawn to this rapid growth of Belgian and German trade with Egypt, and to the fact that these countries are now seriously competing in certain branches of trade which were formerly almost monopolised by the United Kingdom.

The total value of the textiles imported in 1897 was £3,614,853, as against £3,148,750 in 1896. The value of the imports from the United Kingdom was £2,288,330, as against £1,952,704 in 1896. The improvement was general, but was most marked in cotton goods. There was an increase of £28,314 in the value of cotton yarns. The remarks made below respecting cotton piece goods apply equally to this article. There was an increase of £285,246 in the value of the cotton piece goods imported into Egypt in 1897, the total being £1,843,581, as against £1,558,335 in 1897. Importers, in view of the prospect of a bountiful cotton crop, had ordered largely. Owing, however, to the low prices obtained for the crop, the demand fell consideraly short of their expectations, and the market was consequently overstocked. Great Britain still maintains her superiority in this class of goods. There was also an increase in woollen goods, forwhich there was a considerable demand during the winter months, owing to the unusually cold weather. This import was distributed as follows in 1897:—United Kingdom, £72,993; Austria-Hungary, £55,733; Germany, £48,954; France, £47,160; other countries, £4,490; total, £229,330.

There was a falling off of £1,066,618 in the value o exports to Great Britain, which amounted to £6,080 380, against £7,146,998 in the previous year. The difference was due to the low price of cotton, nearly the same quantity being shipped to the United Kingdom as in the previous year. There was a considerable increase in the value of exports to Russia. This was due to the fact that the quantity of cotton exported to that country in 1897 was nearly half as much again as in 1896. There was also an increase in the exports to Italy, Germany, and America, these countries taking a larger quantity of cotton than in the previous year. Cotton is the most important Egyptian product, and the area devoted to its culture has, owing to the extension and improvement of the irrigation system largely increased of late years. As the supply o Egyptian cotton increases prices become lower, and during the whole of the year 1897 there was a steady decline, the price at the end of the year being 7 5-8dol. The extra yield now hardly compensates for the fall in value. The cotton exported during 1897 represented portions of two record crops. Yet, although the total quantity exported during that year amounted to 5,139,994 cantars (of 50 kilos., or 110lb. each), against 4,647,881 cantars in 1896, the total value was only £9,138,523, against £10,236,533 in 1896. It is expected that the 1898-9 crop will fall somewhat short of last year's crop owing to the coolness of the summer and scarcity of water at certain periods of the year. The quality of the 1897-8 cotton crop was inferior to that of previous years. There was a large increase in cotton seed, which was exported in 1897 to the value of £1,569,363, against £1,257,548 in 1896. The greater part of this was taken by the United Kingdom, but a larger quantity than usual was shipped to France.

The Consul suggests that home firms desirous of pushing their trade with Egypt would do well to follow the example of French manufacturers, and support the British Chamber of Commerce in Alexandria. He has noticed an increase in the number of price lists, &c., circulated by British manufacturers, but only very few of these give metrical weights and measures or prices in francs and centimes as they ought to do. It is of great importance that British houses should from time to time send out properly qualified representatives, speaking French or Italian, in order to ascertain the needs of the market or any change in the popular taste, and to observe the methods of their foreign rivals. It is also mentioned that there is an opening for cheap British-made sporting guns in Egypt. At present 90 per cent of this trade is Belgian.

Now that the Congo Railway is in full working order, special attention is being devoted by the Administration of the Free State and the commercial companies interested in the development of the Congo region to improving the transport service on the immense stretch of navigable waterway between Stanley Falls and Stanley Pool. Early in the new year a steam tug and two large steel barges are to be sent out in sections from Antwerp for service on the Middle Congo, and it is calculated that when the tug and barges are in working order they will be able to make six journeys a year between the Pool and the Falls and back, and will be able to bring down from upper river about six thousand tons of native products—ivory, rubber, coffee, cocoa, gum, and other goods. At Stanley Pool this merchandise will be transferred to the railway and carried down past the rapids to ocean steamers, which will bring it to Antwerp, Liverpool, or Hamburg. At the present moment a steamer of 250 tons, the Hainaut, is being put together at Leopoldville, and in Europe a fast steamer, to be called the Kempenaar, for passenger and postal service, is being built. Three small steamers for navigating the various tributaries of the main stream are also on order, and it is proposed to build and send out in sections a large cargo steamer of 600 tons, which will be used principally in the transport of the materials required for building railways and establishing factories in the interior. When this somewhat ambitious programme has been carried out it is estimated that King Leopold's African State will have on the navigable portion of the Congo a flotilla capable of feeding the railway with something like 15,000 tons of native products.

One of the first and most important economic advantages which the people of Cuba and Porto Rico will derive from the results of the late war will be the greater abundance and cheapness of food. Hitherto, in addition to grain, of which their supply has been derived mainly from the United States, the only considerable quantity of food imported into the islands has consisted of American cattle, lard, and cured meats. Now, however, some of the Chicago packers are about to establish cold-storage plant in both islands, and it is anticipated that an extensive business will be done in chilled beef. One Chicago firm set up a small refrigerating store at Havana during the war, and the result of the experiment has been sufficiently encouraging to induce other and larger enterprises of the same kind. This movement is but one of the various means by which the commercial and industrial interest of the Cubans and Porto Ricans may be expected to be greatly advanced before very long. Another branch of United States trade with the islands which will be stimulated by the erection of cold stores is that of lard, which is very extensively used, especially in Cuba, in the place of butter. In 1894 the value of this commodity exported from the States to Cuba was no less than £805,000, but last year it fell to £251,000, owing probably to the poverty and distress occasioned by the rebellion and the subsequent war.

A further illustration of the currency difficulties which are likely to require solution by the United States Government in the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Cuba is given by the Washington correspondent of the New York "Commercial Bulletin." Mr. Hill, a representative of Connecticut in Congress, who has recently been in Cuba, has called the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Lyman Gage, to the fact that a large quantity of silver coins minted in Philadelphia for the so-called Cuban Republic have been put into circulation around Santiago. They bear a Spanish device indicating that they have been issued by the Republic of Cuba and that they are of the value of one peso. They are not legal tender under the laws of any recognised Government, but it is feared that they may be accepted by the people of the interior as equivalent to American silver coins, or as having legal-tender privilege. "It does not appear," remarks the New York paper's correspondent, "whether these coins are the work of the Cuban Junta which maintained the mythical republic prior to the Spanish war, or whether they are simply a private speculation for the purpose of committing a fraud upon the inhabitants of Cuba. If it appears that the Cuban Junta is arrogating to itself the functions of an independent sovereignity, there is likely to be trouble over the matter. Representatives of the Junta continue to dog the departments, endeavouring to secure various orders regarding Customs and civil law, and represent themselves as friendly to the sovereignty of the United States in Cuba. While the coining of money is not a sovereign right in economic theory, it is a right which has generally been assumed exclusively in modern civilised States and its assumption by the Cuban Junta would probably be regarded as an unfriendly act by the United States, independently of the fraud involved in the circulation of a coin of nearly the size of the American silver dollars, but having no power behind it to maintain parity with gold.'

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD'S MISSION.

VISITS TO HONGKONG AND FOOCHOW.

A HONGKONG correspondent says that Lord Charles Beresford arrived at that port on Christmas Day for Shanghai. He was accompanied by his private secretaries, and Dr. G. E. Morrison, who has done such excellent work for "The Times" as Special Correspondent at Peking during the past two years. Wherever he has gone in China, Lord Charles Beresford has been received with princely honours. Had he been the member of a reigning house the courtesy displayed to him by the Chinese officials could not have been greater, and if they would as readily accept his lordship's advice there would be a peaceful revolution throughout the Chinese Empire in less than twelve months. At Foochow Amoy and Swatow as had been the case in Northern China and along the Yangtse he was freely shown over the fortifications, docks, &c. He inspected the docks and arsenal at Foochow, and was, we are given to understand, most favourably impressed with the defences of Amoy.

At each port, he came into close relationship with the British mercantile communities seeking every shred of information likely to enlighten him on the best means of developing foreign trade in China and of removing the artificial restrictions at present hampering commercial development between the foreign manufacturer and merchant and the Chinese consumer.

Our Amoy correspondent, writing on the 23rd inst., says:—'Lord Charles Beresford arrived this morning per the Haitan from Foochow, and attended a meeting of the Amoy Chamber of Commerce at 11 o'clock. A few topics relating to British trade in China were discussed, the result being, I understand, confirmatory of what Lord Charles has already heard in all the other Chinese ports he has visited. The conversation was of a most interesting description.

'The meeting was held in the offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and was attended by the following members:—Messrs. Mactavish, Leyburn, Law, Cass, Bruce and Dunn (Secretary). After a stroll about the place, Lord Charles tiffined at the Bank-house.'

We understand that Lord Charles Beresford will address a meeting of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce before he leaves for Japan. So far, no intimation has reached us from the Chamber, but we are informed that his lordship is desirous of a minimum of public speaking during the remainder of his stay in the Far East, and that he will address the Chamber on the same day as he dines with the members of the Local Branch of the Navy League—Tuesday next, the 3rd of January. Notification of the dinner is made in our advertising columns.

Lord Charles Beresford meanwhile is to visit Canton and the West River.

Lord Charles left for home by the Coptic on January 5.

FOOCHOW AT PLAY.

A Foochow correspondent writing on the 24th ult., says:—Lord Charles Beresford arrived on Tuesday and left on Thursday. In this short space of time he went over the Arsenal, called on the Tartar General and Viceroy and inspected the White Fort. The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce were invited to meet him at dinner on the evening of his arrival, and as Mr. Siemssen, the chairman, was unable to attend owing to indisposition, Mr. Graham had to assume his duties and in a short speech welcomed his lordship to Foochow, touched on various points connected with the trade of the port and concluded by proposing the health of the guest of the evening, wishing him on behalf of the Chamber and the community success to his mission. To his speech Lord Charles Beresford replied in felicitous terms, and in chat later on he learnt everything about Foochow and its trade that was worth knowing.

The notice given of Lord Charles Beresford's intended visit was altogether too short and it reached us at an inopportune moment. When the Chamber of Commerce circular went round announcing the expected arrival and inviting suggestions on matters connected with trade a cricket match was going on. That was on Saturday last. On Sunday a grand race tiffin was given at Kuliang and Monday was mail day. It was thus the notice was too short; Foochow was preoccupied. Otherwise we believe a little more might have been done in honour of one who is engaged in a mission which in its results cannot fail to benefit our trade and intercourse with China—a little more, if only as a mark of appreciation of the energetic manner in which Lord Charles Beresford is carrying out the work of the mission he undertook;—a warmer reception would have been a compliment. As regards information which our visitor came to seek for, we are quite sure that he left with all that could be supplied him, obtained partly from Mr. Graham's dinner speech, and partly from others he talked with. Nevertheless, had circumstances permitted, a little more might well have been made of the occasion and Lord Charles Beresford would have appreciated it.

THERE is a child on exhibition at the Daikokuza Theatre in Kobe, says a local paper, who, if the claims on his behalf are true, must be the most remarkable child of his age in the world. He is said to be only four years and two months old, but it is promised he will answer questions in English, French, Russian, Chinese, Korean or Hawaiian. He will compete in intellectual power with the audience, lecture on science and education—about which, with his alleged accomplishments, he should know a good deal—and furthermore will read, cipher and answer questions on that abstruse subject the history of Japan.

HIS EXCELLENCY SHU, our new Viceroy, says the Foochow *Echo*, before he left Pekin, was ordered to have an audience of the Empress-Dowager, who would have given him instructions to make a strict inquiry about the Arsenal business. It is reported that the Empress intends to remove the Arsenal from Foochow to Shanghai, where it would be put under the Survey of the Viceroy of Nanking. That report is certainly nothing more than one of those nonsensical rumours, that run from time to time, amongst Chinamen. The translation of the Arsenal to Shanghai would cost a lot of money. Besides, Shanghai, with the bar existing at the entrance of its river, would be very badly chosen for such an establishment. If China wants another Arsenal it is not a reason for destroying the existing one, and the place to be chosen must be a good harbour, to allow of the biggest modern ships to enter it. H. E. Shu, indeed, visited the Arsenal a few days ago, but his visit lasted exactly twenty minutes. Is that what may be called carrying out the strict inquiry above mentioned? Chinese ignorance and nonsense nothing more.

THE CALCUTTA SEASON.

SUSPICIOUS CASES OF PLAGUE.

THE NEW VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 15.

FOR several days past men have been quietly talking of suspicious cases of plague in Calcutta; the rise also in the city death-rate has attracted notice. It was of course known that the Government were bound to report the matter to the signatories of the Venice Convention and that they would do so immediately and without fail, as any other course would invoive the repudiation of the Convention which at least enables trade to be carried on if with inconvenience. General relief therefore was felt when it was announced that the two cases which the medical committee recognised as plague were merely sporadic and, having been isolated in time, there was no immediate reason to fear that the disease would assume any epidemic form, or that Calcutta would again be declared an infected port.

The recrudescence was only what was to be expected with the cold snap of the past few days which has driven people into their houses for warmth, with the, in Calcutta, inevitable sequel, of overcrowding and lack of ventilation. That the disease has not reappeared earlier speaks much for the effectiveness of the measures taken by Dr. Cook and his subordinates in stamping out the original cases. It is also encouraging for the future as showing that plague has not as yet found congenial conditions in Calcutta. That the city is still in an extremely filthy condition is patent to everybody, but, curious as it may seem, enteric which is such a scourge in comparatively clean cantonments up-country, does not appear to claim anything like the same proportion of victims in Calcutta, and it is by no means unlikely that the same may prove to be the case with plague. In any case it may be hoped there will be no further scare for if the evil could be kept in hand at the beginning of the cold weather, much more should it be possible to do so now, when the sun's rays are already increasing in power. The South winds of February and March too may be counted upon as beneficial allies, while the warm weather conditions generally which are known to be unfavourable to the microbe will have begun to re-establish themselves in another month. Meanwhile every day that passes without serious extension of the evil, is something appreciable gained, for with each one of them the prospects of continued immunity grow stronger.

The past week has been a gay one socially. Last Saturday was Lord Curzon's first levee which will be remembered as one of the biggest Calcutta has ever seen. The same afternoon were the races at Tollygunge which drew half of the town into the suburbs. On Monday took place Lady Woodburn's garden party at Belvedere, where Calcutta had its first really good opportunity of seeing Lady Curzon, who everybody will be sorry to hear has since been somewhat indisposed. Lord Curzon too was present and made the acquaintance of a large number of the principal natives of the province, the scene on the lawn where the presentations took place being a strikingly brilliant one, the gems and embroidery of the native nobles present, making pleasing contrast to the many smart frocks which were also in evidence, the ladies of Calcutta having turned out in great force.

On Tuesday Mrs. Rampini had a very pretty garden party followed by a concert at the Saturday Club, while on Wednesday Rear Admiral Douglas and the Officers of the men of war now lying in the river were at home to their friends on board H. M. S. Eclipse. The next evening was the drawingroom which was a brilliant function.

Races on Saturday and dance at the Saturday Club on Friday fill up the programme and more events of a similar nature are in preparation. Meanwhile the Legislative Council has commenced its sittings and the period of transition between the two viceroys may be looked upon as past. The next two and a half months, therefore, should be busy ones, as there are a number of important official matters coming up that are likely to be put through before the end of the Calcutta session.

Lord Curzon, during the past few days, has replied to addresses of welcome from various public bodies. His remarks have had a ring of the practiced speaker about them, and their vigour and appropriateness have produced an excellent impression. It is not that our new Viceroy had said much except to announce the message of good will which her Majesty the Queen-Empress has sent to her people of India, but the way this pleasant duty has been fulfilled has been full of happy augury for the future. With Lady Curzon every one is delighted, and there can be no doubt that the functions of Government House will gain grace and dignity from her persence.

Their Excellencies have already commenced entertaining, invitations having been sent out for a ball and a reception on 19th and 24th respectively; a fashionable wedding too is announced, to take place in Calcutta Society in the next few days so altogether there will be plenty going on. These notes would not be complete this week without some reference to the retirement of Mr. C. H. Reynolds who hands over the Director-generalship of the Telegraph Department on Saturday. Mr. Reynolds came to this country as long ago as the 17th January 1868 and has therefore completed thirty-one years service, during which he has passed through every grade of the Department, from Assistant-Superintendent to Director-General. He has held the last named important post for upwards of four years, the respect and affection he has won from his juniors in it being fittingly testified to at the dinner given in his honour at the United Service Club last Wednesday. The Government of India have recognised the value of his services by bestowing upon him the decoration of C.I.E.—a scant honour for one who has successfully directed a large and important department for four years at a most critical stage of its development, and has supervised and been responsible for the introduction of the improvements which have enabled the Indian Telegraphs to hold their own as one of the best managed and progressive organisations of the kind in the world. There are better things than official recognition, however, and if Mr. Reynolds leaves without anything striking in the way of decoration, he carries with him the friendship and consideration of all who have known him at all intimately.

ANTI-CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT IN SHANTUNG.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Ichoufu on Dec. 10 says:—The disturbance north-east of here to which your correspondent called attention in a recent letter anent an exciting experience of three of us, foreigners, still continues. No more Protestant stations have been involved, largely because there are very few of our stations in that religion. The storm centre lies, roughly speaking, half-way between this place and Chingtao and embraces north-west Jehchao, north-eastern Chuchou and southern Chuch'eng.

In the reigon defined nearly, if not quite, every Catholic station has been attacked and robbed. It is said that forty or fifty Christians have been injured and at least two of them have been killed outright.

THE LOCAL OFFICIALS ARE POWERLESS

to punish the offenders because of the lack of military force, and their failure to act is interpreted by the rioters as a proof that the officials are in sympathy with the crusade against the foreigners and their adherents. The situation is a critical one both from the religious and from the political stand-point.

A "weiyuan who proves to be our whilom Chinanfu acquantance Wang Tseng-chun has been sent by the Governor to 'settle' the trouble. He has gone in company with Bishop Anzer to Jehchao city to investigate the outrage upon Father Stenz and to go into the whole matter. It is said that soldiers are on the way from Chinanfu.

BROKEN PROMISES.

Meanwhile the people at Hochialao who treated so cavalierly your correspondent and his colleagues have concluded not to keep their written promise to make good the damage which they committed, and on the contrary, have made two more armed raids upon the defenceless Christians with the result that the Christians have most of them fled for their lives, and everything they have in the world, with the exception of their humble dwellings, has been taken from them. Their case is truly pitiful.—N. C. 'Daily News.'

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR BAKER RUSSELL, K.C.B. Commanding Southern District, and Colonel von Loewenfeld, A.D.C. to the German Emperor, arrived at Osborne on Dec. 23, and dined with the Queen and Empress Frederick. General Sir Samuel Browne, G.C.B, V.C., was invited.

SHIPPING CASUALTY NEAR HONGKONG

TOTAL WRECK OF THE STEAMER GLENAVON.

LIST OF SURVIVORS.

INFORMATION reached Hongkong on December 30, of the total wreck of the steamer Glenavon, one of the well-known steamers of the Glen Line, Messrs M'Gregor, Gow and Co., of Glasgow, of which Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., are the local agents. The Glenavon left Hongkong the previous day at five o'clock, in command of Captain Pithie, with eighty-six souls on board, including 54 of a crew, 30 Chinese passengers, a lady passenger named Mrs. Hately and child, and two second-class passengers, named Frank Rowe and John Gardiner. She was homeward bound via Singapore. At half-past six o'clock, Ling Ting Island was passed. It was a moonlight night, but somewhat cloudy, and a stiff wind was blowing, which caused the ship to pitch rather heavily. At 7-17 p.m., the ship struck a hidden rock somewhere in the vicinity of a group of islands known as Sa Mun or the Three Gates. The captain turned the head of the vessel in the direction of Hongkong, but finding she was going down by the head, he made for one of the islands, at the same time calling the crew to boats' quarters. Four boats were got out, and were soon filled with the passengers and crew. The ship gradually settled down by the head, and went down in deep water within an hour after striking. The occupants of two boats arrived in Hongkong this morning, and it is to be hoped that the occupants of the other two boats, and the captain, chief officer and quartermaster Smith, may be saved by a rescue party which was dispatched this forenoon. Of the 86 persons on board the Glenavon, 35 have already reached Hongkong. The first boat-load were picked up by a Chinese fishing junk, and brought into West Point at ten minutes to nine o'clock next morning.

THEY COMPRISE:—

Mr. Clifton, second officer, Mrs. Hately and child (passengers to London). The stewardess (Miss Crocker ?). Frank Rowe, discharged seaman from the ship Achnashi, passenger from Shanghai to London, John Gardiner, discharged seaman from steamer Tartar, passenger from Hongkong to London, four of the Chinese crew, four of Chinese crew of the new Indo-China steamer, building in England. One Chinese cabin boy. An Indian deck passenger.

A boat in charge of Mr. A. Norton, fourth officer, which was picked up by a Chinese revenue cruiser and towed into Hongkong, had the following occupants:—A. Morton, fourth officer, W. Straiton chief engineer, P. Phelps, third engineer, G. Milne carpenter, W. Wilson, chief steward, W. H. Black quartermaster, F. Salmon, quartermaster, J. D. Evans, quartermaster, W. Sweethard, storekeeper, Dr. Waller, surgeon. Nine Chinese. Three bags of mails were brought up in the second officer's boat. Two bags were brought up in the fourth officer's boat.

SURVIVORS' ACCOUNTS.

Frank Rowe and John Gardiner, the two second class passengers, said, after having their tea, and finished playing a game of dominoes, they went on deck for a stroll. It was a moonlight night, though the moon was frequently obscured by clouds. A pretty heavy sea was running. Mrs. Hately and her child and the stewardess were also on deck. The captain, chief officer and a quartermaster named Smith who had sailed for over eight years with the captain, were on the bridge together. Rowe and Gardiner had been walking on the deck for some little time, when they heard the engines slow down, and shortly afterwards the ship struck on her starboard quarter. Captain Pithie put the ship about and shouted orders for the men to go to boat quarters. This order was promptly obeyed. It was evidently the intention of the captain to return to Hongkong, but finding the forehold full of water and the vessel settling down, he turned the ship round and made for the islands, at the same time ordering the boats to be lowered and the mails to be saved. Four boats were lowered, and the passengers and crew handed in. Gardiner secured one bag of mails out of the mail room and conveyed it into the boat. Two other bags were taken in the same boat. The eight bags of mails were distributed amongst the boats. There was an attempt to rush the boats by the Chinese, but the Europeans held them in check. The boats pulled about in the vicinity for over an hour in the hope that the vessel might be run ashore on one of the islands, and to see to the safety of the captain, chief officer and quartermaster Smith, who stuck to their posts on the bridge, and fired off rockets and coloured lights as signals of distress, until the water reaching the level of the deck the vessel dipped her head and went down smothered in a cloud of steam. The revolving light of Gap Rock was visible to those in the boats, but Mr. Clifton decided to make for Hongkong. About ten o'clock they met a boat containing Mr. Ainslie, the third officer, and two other men. The boat was half full of water, and was going along under sail. The occupants shouted for a 'bailer' to clear the boat of water, but owing to the rough sea the boats could not approach each other. Mr. Clifton shouted to the other boat to follow him, but the boats were soon separated in the rough sea. Mr. Ainslie had been landing some of the Chinese on an island. At two o'clock Mr. Clifton's boat was picked up by a Chinese junk and they were brought into Honkong about ten minutes to nine o'clock this morning. The fourth officer's boat was picked up at half-past seven o'clock this morning (Dec. 31) by a Chinese revenue cruiser and towed into Hongkong.

LIST OF MISSING.

Shortly after three o'clock on Dec. 30, a Customs cruiser from Cheung Chau arrived with several more of the survivors, and the list of missing now stands:—Mr. Dickson, chief officer, Mr. Ainslie, third officer. Mr. E. Wilson, second steward.

The survivors brought in by the Customs launch were:—Captain Pithie, R. Boyd, second engineer, John Dougal, fourth Engineer. William Clark, lamp trimmer.

These men, with the chief officer, quartermaster Smith and some of the Chinese crew, stuck to the ship until her decks were under water. Dougal and Clark managed to get into a boat with about a dozen Chinese and pulled for the land about a mile and a-half distant (supposed by some of the survivors to be Ling Ting). The others plunged into the water and swam for the shore. Boyd was exhausted by his long swim and lay on the beach till morning. He then walked round the beach, and met Dougal, Clark, and the captain and a number of the Chinese survivors at a farm house. quartermaster Smith, who swam ashore in company with the captain, was completely exhausted, and died shortly afterwards on the beach. The Chinese at the farm-house treated the survivors kindly, and took the Europeans and some of the Chinese in a junk to Cheung Chau, where they were supplied with dry clothes and then taken into Hongkong.

The Glenavon was an iron steamer of 2,986 registered tons, and was built in 1881 at Glasgow She was 350 ft 4 in. long; 43 ft. 3 in. wide, and 24 ft. 5 in. depth. She is now completely submerged. The Glenavon had a mixed cargo, the greater portion being tea and rice.

THE MAILS.

The three bags of mails lost contain parcels of mails as follows:—Three from Yokohama, two from Kobe, one from Nagasaki, one from Manila to the Rateigh, and two for the Netherlands India Agent. Although the mails recovered are somewhat damaged by water, the addresses are all legible and they were to be sent on by the Sumatra, leaving this morning.

The Admiral immediately signalled to H.M.S. Rattler, which had already started for Manila, and was half-way out the Lyemun Pass to return, and instructions were given to Captain Hardinge to proceed immediately to the scene of the wreck in search of the missing boats.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARDS.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	7	2	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	6	31
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	9	11	29
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	3	14
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	10	8	41
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	13
G Mahim and Worlee	0	2	11
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	22	33
Total	33	55	181
Total plague deaths to date	32,677	29,191	
Same date last year	103	81	223

DEATH FROM PLAGUE.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Arthur Road Hospital, touching the death of Sumbhaji Bhunaji, aged thirty years, a convict in the Common jail. The deceased was admitted into prison on the 7th instant, having been sentenced by Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to three months' rigorous imprisonment for theft as a servant. He was admitted into the Prison Hospital on the 10th idem suffering from fever, and as it appeared to be a suspicious case of plague, the Superintendent of the Jail ordered the deceased to be transferred to the Arthur Road Hospital, where Sumbhaji was sent under police escort on the following day. Deceased on being examined at the Hospital, was found to be suffering from pneumonia plague. He died in the Hospital on Sunday. A verdict of death from plague was recorded.

DEAD RATS IN COURT.

Yesterday morning a number of dead rats were found in the fourth and fifth judges courts at the Small Causes Court, and also in the godown situated in the Court compound, where property brought under attachment is kept.

Yesterday morning a policeman attached to E. Division and doing duty as an orderly to a European police Officer, living on the ground floor of the Mazagon Police Court was attacked with plague and conveyed to the Police Hospital at Foras Road.

TELEGU FEVER HOSPITAL.

Mr. Rajoo Babajee, the well-known mill contractor of Shett Lukhmidass Khimjee, has generously undertaken the maintenance and management of the Telegu Fever Hospital from this month.

THE IMAMWARRA PERSIAN PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

A general meeting of the Persian residents of Bombay was held at the bungalow of Haji Abdul Hosein Shirazee, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, on Sunday evening with a view to consider the desirability of reopening the above hospital in the present recrudescence of the epidemic. It was unanimously resolved that the hospital should be at once re-opened and that the services of Dr. N. A. D'Sylva and Hakim Syed Ameer Hosein Luckwi should be entertained. About Rs. 2,000 were subscribed on the spot, and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to Haji Abdul Hosein Shirazee, the chairman, for his able conduct in the chair, and the interest and sympathy evinced by him for his countrymen in taking immediate steps in the matter.

SUGGESTED AMENDMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—Herein I write my opinion on plague and its preventive measures, which if you think worth while publishing I request you to do so. In view of the great difficulty now being experienced by the Municipality and the Government in the matter of meeting the plague charges; of dismal foreboding of its recrudescence; as also of the uncertainty as to the time when plague may disappear from this land, and of the enormous funds that may be required to continue the present system of plague measures, I think the following amendments in the plague rules are absolutely necessary:—(a) That hand bills in vernaculars briefly explaining the nature, causes, symptoms and treatments, as also the preventive method of treating plague so far as is hitherto known to the medical profession be printed and distributed amongst all classes of people or explained to the illiterate by the visiting Justices of the Peace. (b) that the belief the fear of being taken to the hospital is the sure cause of death be removed from the people's mind; for the mind is the motive power of the body; the idea of the hospital is an abomination to the mind, and in case of sickness the first thing that should be secured being the peace of mind, all medications and treatments without that peace of mind are worse than useless; likewise the encouragement on the part of the Government to erect and maintain hospitals is also futile. As for example, let it be granted that the hospitals are erected and furnished and the staffs employed; but how to get patients? Patients cannot be had unless under coercion; coercion means forcible entrance into the houses of the people which is impracticable according to the present system of house-to-house visitation when no police or military sepoys accompany the visiting Justices. Even granted that they do accompany them the consequence is *zulum* or discontent, and hence the following:—(c) That the utmost regard be shown to the female relatives and others by allowing the well-to-do people to convert a suitable apartment of their house into a private hospital if necessary, under the supervision of the Sub Divisional Medical Officers, (d) That if possible the opening of charitable (plague) dispensaries instead of hospitals be encouraged and specifics so far as have been hitherto discovered be freely distributed by Inspecting Officers, care being taken with all due deference to the relatives of the patient to enforce segregation with the assistance of the police, yet without hurting their feelings and prejudices.—Yours, &c.,

WARLIACHARYAR.

THE SAMOAN KINGSHIP.

CIVIL WAR THREATENED.

FOREIGN CONSULS AT LOGGERHEADS.

NEWS from Samoa says that there is a probability of fighting over the settlement of the kingship. The consuls are disagreeing. The English and United States consuls being indignant at the duplicity of the German consul, who contrary to express understanding between them to take no part in the election of a king, is exerting his influence in favour of Mataafa, who is still a prisoner at Mulinus. It is currently reported that the German consul has insulted the Supreme Court of Samoa, and is endeavouring to interfere with the Chief Justice, who has denounced him as vile and false. The Chief Justice is supported by the British and United States consuls. Tamasese has joined Malietoa Tanu, who is the only candidate opposed to Mataafa. The adherents of Mataafa are committing gross acts of intimidation, and threaten that if the Chief Justice decides against Mataafa, they will at once attack the municipality of Apia and the foreigners. Fiery and rebellious speeches are being made by Mataafa's chiefs, and Mataafa's actions are warlike. He has violated the agreement with the consuls made upon his return from Jaluit. Malietoa's people are endeavoring to avoid a conflict and to maintain peace. The Chief Justice commenced to take evidence on 19th December, on the king question, and expects to give his decision on the 29th. Mataafa has threatened to discard the treaty with the great powers under which the triple control is maintained.

A DEFENCE OF LI HUNG-CHANG.

A SHANGHAI correspondent writes to a Shanghai paper:—The concession recently granted Mr. Pritchard Morgan to explore the mines of Szechuan as as well as to build railways necessary for mining enterprises, is also due to the influence of Li Hung-chang. Those persons who have been blackguarding Li as the enemy to all English interests will have to account for the above two facts, as well as account for the granting of the concession to the Anglo-Italian syndicate to work Shansi, before everyone will believe that Li is as anti-English as represented. At the present moment he is, after Jung Lu, the most influencial man in the Empire. It is a curious coincidence that immediately after his last interview with the Dowager Empress, Weng Tung-ho and Wu Ta-cheng should have been cashiered for ever. The former old fossil was the principal obstacle to progress for many years. The latter, as the edict cashiering him recites a tremendous boaster with nothing to boast of. Both well deserve their perpetual retirement.

FRENCH CLAIMS IN CHINA.

To a telegram from Viceroy Chang Chih-tung to Viceroy Liu of Nanking, the other day, asking the reason of the latter's recent war preparations, the following reply was received by Viceroy Chang:—"The Ningpo cemetary riots have up to now not yet been settled. The French having without cause slain or wounded several tens of Chinese during these riots are still unreasonable and refused to grant compensation to their families. On the contrary, they (the French) are still determined upon removing the cemetary and demanding an extension of their settlement. On account of them also Tsai Taotai has been removed from office. The French are unreasonable and unjust in the extreme. Hence I am determined not to give way to them. Rather ten thousand times war than that. Although the Throne may ask me to give way I am determined to oppose the French demands.

ON Dec. 24 Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at Osborne. Princess Henry of Battenberg, with Princess Victoria Eugenie and the three young Princess, went to Whippingham and distributed Her Majesty's Christmas presents to the children attending the school. The labourers on the estate received presents of beef and pudding. On Christmas Day the Rev. Canon Duckworth, D.D., arrived at Osborne and dined with the Queen and Empress Frederick and the Royal Family. Their Majesties and the Royal Family, as well as the members of the Royal Household, attended Divine Service at Osborne in the morning.

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BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Council Hall of the Municipality, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presiding.

SURFACE AND SUB-SOIL WATER IN THE CITY.

The Corporation next considered the report of their Committee on the scheme formulated by Mr. James W. Smith, Special Drainage Engineer, for facilitating the escape of flood water, both surface and subsoil. The Committee, in their report, stated that it was felt that the evidence respecting the sub-soil of the island being water-logged was neither sufficient nor conclusive. The committee desired to recommend the following as likely to best serve the interests of the City under present circumstances:—

(1) That the high-level storm-water drain, as proposed by Mr. Smith, in Tardeo Road, estimated at a cost of Rs. 1,77,607, be sanctioned. (2) The deepening of the outlet channel at Love Grove be taken in hand without delay and completed, if possible, by the next monsoon. (3) That the silting going on in the storm-water reservoir since 1886, noted in para. 104 of Mr. Smith's Report No. 1160 S. D., be removed, for which purpose the Commissioner be asked to obtain an estimate from the Special Drainage Engineer, and the work sanctioned if funds permit. (4) That trial be made of pumping and carrying direct to the sea the local sub-soil water at one or more of the existing tanks with the aid of the Pulsometer in the very crowded and low-lying localities (an experiment which would not be expensive as the necessary plant for removing continuously large volumes of water with a large size of Pulsometer would not cost much more than £3000, while the appartus being self-acting removes water without wear or tear and requires little or no looking after, having no moving parts.) (5) That when funds permit the work of high-level drains mentioned in Mr. Smith's Report No. 825 of the 2nd September 1898 (Appendix H) be undertaken, particularly Drain A with its branch B.

Dr. Viegas, a member, dissented from the Committee. In a long minute he stated that in his opinion it was a fact that the low-lying ground of the several districts was saturated with sub-soil water owing to the filling in of the Flats and the construction of Hornby Vellard. This fact was clearly borne out in the reports made from time to time by the Health Officer, by the observations taken by the water Engineer and by experience of the Special Drainage Engineer. It had also been shown by the survey made by the Water Engineer that the tendency of this sub-soil was to flow towards the Flats. The scheme upon which the Committee sat especially referred to the flats, and to the obstruction caused to subsoil drainage by their reclamation. Mr Smith's scheme which consisted of an agricultural drain, a low level channel and new sluices at Worli, proposed a remedy to this crying evil. These works which would cost Rs. 11,83,726, he should think, were absolutely necessary in the interests of the health of the city, and should be undertaken without further delay. They would not only reduce the sub-soil water of the low-lying districts, but also benefit the city generally to a certain extent by cutting off the Flats from the rest of the city (a Sanitary measure advocated by Mr. Baldwin Latham) for it seemed very reasonable and very likely that under the present condition of the subsoil water the city generally was to a certain extent affected by the impurities of the subsoil water of the reclaimed portion of the Flats derived from the decomposing garbage used in their reclamation. Should the corporation think that the evidence that the subsoil water of the island was high, was insufficient or inconclusive, then the best thing to do would be to refer the Special Drainage Engineer's scheme for facilitating the escape of flood waters, both surface and subsoil, again to the gentlemen (those who were now in Bombay) who were on this committee, with the Hon. Mr. Burke and Mr. J. Willcocks, to report within a month in the light of the survey being made by Mr. Bruce. It was a penny-wise and pound-foolish policy to postpone the execution of the works on which the very existence of the city might be said to depend and the return from which in the improvement of the health of its population would be incalculably great.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed moved that the report of the Committee be approved and adopted and a copy of the same be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner for guidance with the request that he would submit to the Standing Committee proposals for meeting the necessary expenditure for giving effect to the recommendations of the Committee. Dr. Ismail remarked that instead of undertaking a very expensive scheme costing about eleven or twelve lakhs of rupees, the Committee had suggested means to take up a part only and he thought that the suggestions made by it would meet the present urgent needs in regard to the carrying out of subsoil water.

Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola seconded the proposition reserving his remarks.

Sir George Cotton observed that the Committee deserved their best thanks for the trouble they had taken in preparing the report. He had gone very carefully through the remarks of the Committee. He was only sorry that they had no expert member to sign the report, with the exception of the Hon'ble Mr. Wadia. He would like to see in the report remarks from engineers. The matter before them was far too important to be passed in a hurry, and, as for himself, he would rather give effect to the scheme proposed by Mr. Smith, who had considerable knowledge of the drainage of Bombay. They ought to have opinion of experts upon these questions, and he was sure members of the committee would not think that he wished to disparage in any way the good work done by it if he moved that the whole matter be referred back to a small committee composed of the Hon'ble Mr. Burke and Mr. Willcocks, who were experts in the matter. Sir George then moved an amendment to the effect that the whole of the papers be handed over to a small committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Burke and Mr. Willcocks, and they be requested to favour the corporation with a report.

Dr. Dinsha B. Master, seconded the amendment.

Mr. Shroff suggested the extreme desirability of giving the assistance of Mr. Baldwin Latham to the small committee proposed by Sir George Cotton.

Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail said it would be more desirable to refer the matter to the same committee, with the addition of Messrs. Burke and Willcocks. He moved an amendment that the report of the committee and the papers circulated with it be referred back to the gentlemen of the committee now in Bombay and to Messrs. Burke and Willcocks for favour of further consideration, and that they be requested to submit their report within a month.

Dr. Viegas seconded the amendment.

Mr. Willcocks remarked that Mr. Smith's proposals were identical with those put forward by Mr. Baldwin Latham, and it appeared to him that if the Corporation had any doubt in the matter they should refer the matter to Mr. Baldwin Latham and get his opinion, for he was best qualified to give an opinion on the subject.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin moved an amendment that the Commissioner be requested to arrange for obtaining the opinion of Mr. Baldwin Latham on matters treated of in the committee's report.

Mr. Cursetji N. Wadia seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. Burke said there was a great divergence of opinion among professional men in connection with this question, and he thought that the suggestion to refer the matter to Mr. Latham was a sound one and one which he himself intended to make.

Dr. Katrak remarked that he for his part was also not for rushing this matter. There was not only such a great difference of opinion on the matter, but actually the very facts were called into question. He said that the statement that the subsoil water had risen since the introduction into the city of copious water of our lakes was not conclusively proved. Again there was no evidence with regard to the direction in which the subsoil water current flowed. To spend such a large sum of money on such insufficient data could not be justified. He said that as a general measure of sanitation subsoil drainage was no doubt good, but in his opinion house connections and the extension of the sewerage system were more urgently required in the interest of Public Health. It had been the fashion for some time past to attribute all the ills from which the city sufferred to the water-logged condition of the city, there could be no question that this condition might have soon influence on public health. But he hoped that after the fact collected by the committee the great bugbear would be judged at its true value.

Mr. Roughton proposed a rider to the amendment moved by Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin that on the recommendation of the Standing Committee the Corporation would be prepared to sanction such fee as the Commissioner might arrange. The rider was accepted.

Dr. Viegas said Mr. Baldwin Latham had clearly laid down that the flats ought to be separated from the rest of the city, and they had already spent about Rs. 45,003 for obtaining his advice. He did not think any necessity had been made out for going again to Mr. Latham.

Professor Muller supported the amendment moved by Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola was in favour of of Sir George Cotton's amendment and suggested the addition of the President and Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed's names in the committee.

The suggestion was accepted, and the names of Sir George Cotton, Dr. Katrak and Dr. Underwood were also added.

Sir George Cotton speaking to the last amendment said that personally he relied more upon the opinion expressed by Mr. Smith, their Drainage Engineer, who was such a capable officer, than upon the opinion of Mr. Baldwin Latham, who would not have that opportunity to go into the details of the question as Mr. Smith had. The general principles had been laid down by Mr. Baldwin Latham, upon which Mr. Smith seemed to have acted, and it was now no use obtaining the opinion of Mr. Latham which they already had before them.

Mr. Hormasjee S. Chothia moved another amendment to the effect that the Commissioner be requested to submit all papers to Mr. Baldwin Latham for his opinion, after the report of the committee and of the Hon. Mr. Burke and Mr. Willcocks had been received, and that the standing committee be requested to provide for the fees of Mr. Latham.

Mr. Rustom. K. R. Cama seconded the amendment.

Mr. Willcocks said that personally he had just as high an opinion of Mr. Smith as Sir George Cotton. He was prepared to vote for Mr Smith's scheme there and then; but as there was a divergence of opinion before professional men, he suggested that the best man on the drainage might be consulted.

The Hon. Mr. Burke said that it was no use referring the matter to him and Mr. Willcocks if the Corporation resolved to submit their report to another engineer. As there was a divergence of opinion on the subject, it was desirable that the papers were submitted to Mr. Baldwin Latham direct.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha said that it was stated in the report that there was not sufficient evidence of subsoil water, and if they went to Mr. Baldwin Latham he would ask them for further evidence, and there would be then references going backwards and forwards delaying the matter and increasing the cost of such references.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he intended to criticise the report of the Committee at great length, but after what had fallen from members he believed that the question would be referred to a committee of some kind, and he would accordingly postpone what he had to say in regard to it until a future period. It was desirable for several reasons that this report should not be adopted in its present state, nor should it be referred to Mr. Baldwin Latham. Mr. Baldwin Latham was consulted several years ago, and since then several sanitary improvements had been carried out—but whether they were improvements or not be was not prepared to discuss at that time—and the flats had been filled up much more than before Mr. Baldwin Latham had ever since the Shone system had been introduced in certain parts of the city, expressed his unwillingness to advise the Corporation, and if they went now for his opinion as regards the subsoil water, it was probable that he might decline to give his opinion and ask the Corporation to mind its own business. The Committee had stated there was no evidence to show that the soil of Bombay was water-logged or was in a dangerous condition to health on account of the quantity of subsoil water, but Mr. Bruce was able to take subsoil water level observations in August or September, which the Committee declined to receive at that stage of their proceedings. It was desirable that that evidence, a portion of which was embodied in Dr. Viegas's minute of dissent, should be considered. It was further desirable that the proposals should be gone into details by some members of the committee with the assistance of the two professional gentlemen. He was sorry that Mr. Wadia, who had taken such great pains in framing the report was not in Bombay, for, if he was here, he (the Commissioner) was sure he would have been associated with the committee.

Dr. Ismail Jannahomed in replying on the whole debate said that it was due to the energy and skill of Mr. N. N. Wadia that the committee were able to make such an elaborate report. With the permission of the Corporation he withdrew his proposition, in favour of Sir George Cotton's amendment.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin and Mr. Hormasjee Chothia were allowed with the permission of the Corporation to withdraw their amendments.

Mr. Hajee Usuf Hajee Ismail's amendment was then put to the meeting and was declared lost.

Sir George Cotton's proposition was then put to the meeting and carried by a large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

OPENING OF A PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

THE opening ceremony of the Parel Sarvajanick Hospital, erected in the western compound of Government House, Parel, was performed last evening by Sir Andrew Wingate, K.C.I.E., Plague Commissioner of the Presidency, and Acting Chief Secretary to Government, before a gathering of ladies and gentlemen. Sir Andrew, on arrival inspected the hospital, which contained accommodation for thirty patients and has been placed in charge of Dr. Gungaram Vithal. Among those present were Sir Andrew Wingate, K.C.I.E., the Plague Commissioner; Captain Lewis, District Officer; Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, I.C.S., Deputy Municipal Commissioner; Lieutenant Keogh, Doctor Lewis; Lieutenant Tristram; Major Jennings, I.M.S.; Lieutenant Colonel Wilkins, I.M.S.; Mr. H. C. Wright, Lieutenant Griffiths; Sister Green; Sister Winscombe; Sister Tanner; Rao Bahadur Vassanji Khimji; Sirdar Oomer Jamal; Mr. Lukhmidas Khimji; Khan Sahib Shaik Adam Yusufbhoy; Dr. Santaram Vithal; Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandekar; Messrs V. R. Luxmanji; J. F. Madan; Moroba Vinayak Trilosker, Dr. Commissariatwala; Superintendent Lee Smith and others.

Rao Bahadur Vassanji Khimji in requesting Sir Andrew to open the hospital said: As chairman of the Committee of the Parel Sarvajanik Hospital allow me, Sir, to thank you, on behalf of myself and other members, for having so kindly consented to preside at the opening ceremony of this Hospital. Before I formally request you, Sir, to declare this Hospital open, I will crave your indulgence for a few minutes in order to briefly state how the idea of this Hospital originated and how it was carried into effect. The Arthur Road Hospital being at a great distance from some of the sections of the F and G Wards, Captain Lewis, our energetic District Officer, considerate as he is for the comfort and convenience of the residents of this part of the City, thought it advisable to have, if possible, a hospital located in some central part of his District. With this object in view he called a meeting of the different voluntary Committees of the F and G Wards and laid before them a well thought-out scheme, which, I am happy to say, was adopted in its entirety by the meeting, and a committee was formed for the purpose of duly carrying the scheme into execution. The name Sarvajanik has been given to this Hospitol because it is intended for persons of all castes and creeds, and I am glad to state that not only have we received subscriptions for all classes of the people but, we have accepted even the subscription of one anna, so that even the poorest can take interest in the Hospital. It was first intended to raise subscriptions from the local residents only, and many willingly responded to our call, but the major portion of the population of this district being poor, the amount subscribed was not found sufficient for the purpose. Under these circumstances, I put the matter before some of my European and Native merchant friends, who, with their ready sympathy towards objects of this kind, came forward to help this movement with subscriptions, and I am happy to say that the subscriptions now amount to a sum beyond our expectations. I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without offering to these friends hearty thanks on behalf of myself and the Hospital Committee. We have also to thank Government for their help in supplying stores medicines and materials for the construction of the Hospital sheds free. Then we have to thank the new Improvemet Trust for allowing us the use of the ground on which the Hospital has been put. Our thanks are also due to Captain Lewis for not only originating the scheme, but also for the trouble that he has taken in seeing the Hospital nicely constructed and well supplied with all the requisites Next, our thanks are due to Messrs. Rowji. Raghunathji and Adam Abba Patel for having volunteered to supervise and complete the construction of the Hospital sheds. With these remarks I now request you, Sir, to declare this Hospital open, but at the same time I sincerely wish that an occasion may not arise for making use of it at all; but should necessity arise, I expect that this Hospital near their homes will be voluntarily taken advantage of by the local residents, and hope that it will prove a blessing.

Sir Andrew Wingate in addressing the assembly said that it was a gratifying circumstance to find that in Bombay at different places, hospitals were being constructed and opened by the voluntary agency of the people. He was glad to hear from the address that not only the enlightened gentlemen had cooperated in the carrying out of the measures devised for combating the plague, but the poor had also come forward to help them. At the conclusion of the address a hope was expressed that the hospital, which they were about to open that day, would not be used and he (the speaker) would agree with that sentiment and hoped to be so; but at the same time they must remember that in case of sickness in their community they must see that the hospital was very largely used and the way to make it so peopular would be to make it appear like home to the pople. Sir Andrew had every confidence in the Committee and those who had supported the movement, that they would make the hospital so attrative and complete as to make the people stream towards it in time of need. The hospital, he hoped, would be extremely successful in its working, the situation secured for it being a very desirable one. He trusted that as the members of the Committee and other native gentlemen came in frequent contact with the poor of their district, they would by their sympathetic management lighten the burden of their sufferings. In describing the benefits of free ventilation, Sir Andrew cited the instance of the Jail in Hyderabad (Sindh) which was at one time, held to be one of the worst jails in India in point of health, because pneumonia had been raging amongst the convicts; but which was now one of the best. The fact was that formerly all the windows were shut up at night and the atmosphere became hot in consequence and when the windows and doors were opened in the morning, the sudden cold draught effected the lungs. It was resolved to keep the windows open during the night and although the convicts betrayed apprehension that they would die of cold, nothing of that sort happened and they had continued to keep good health since. The speaker hoped that the principle of free ventilation would be impressed by them on the poor residing in their districts. Sir Andrew, in conclusion, thanked, on behalf of government, those who had come forward to give large sums of money towards the maintenance of the hospital (applause).

Sir Andrew Wingate, Mr. Du Boulay Captain Lewis and Dr. Jennings were then garlanded and presented with bouquets. The proceedings then terminated.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT DABHOL.

AN APPEAL FOR AID.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—A private letter received here last Friday gives an account of a destructive fire that broke out in a part of the port town of Dabhol in the Ratnagiri District at 9-30 a.m., on Sunday, the 8th inst. Thirty-nine houses were completely burnt down and property to the extent of nearly Rs. 50,000 was destroyed in less than an hour. A Mahomedan woman who could not stir out of her house probably through fright, and a calf that was tied to a post, were burnt. The police inquiry shows that the fire was caused by a lighted match which a little girl accidentally threw on dry grass. The wind was blowing high, the houses were covered with thatch, and as there is only one well in the locality and that too unprovided with the usual Persian wheel for drawing water, it was difficult to control the fire. The tide being low, no sea-water could be procured. The people, therefore, tried to save only such of the houses as were more distant in order to prevent a general conflagration.

The occupants of the thirty-nine houses, about 250 in number, are mostly petty traders, weavers, toddy drawers, barbers, Banlyas and Mahomedans. As their whole property consisted of their houses and the articles of trade they had in them, their condition has now become very pitiable. Having no lands or any other property to pledge they cannot even borrow from the money-lenders. A few kind-hearted gentlemen of Dabhol exerted themselves in behalf of these poor people, and having raised a sum of about these hundred rupees by subscription, managed to support each of these destitute families with a suit of clothes and four days' provisions. But the assistance so rendered is quite inadequate, and I am asked to write this letter as an appeal from some leading gentlemen of Dabhol to the philanthropic public of Bombay through the medium of your journal. The manager of the Bombay Vaibhav, a daily Marathi paper, has agreed to receive and remit any subscriptions that may be sent to him at his office in Kandewadi, Girgaum. The helpless people will no doubt appeal to the District Collector for a free grant of timber required to build their houses, but besides timber their immediate wants are so numerous that unless they are assisted, there is likely to be great suffering among them. This appeal, therefore, it is hoped, will meet with a hearty response.—Yours, &c.,

Kandewadi, Jan. 16. R. L. GHARAT.

THE FIRE ON THE S. S. INDIA.

INSPECTOR Mynn of the Harbour Police has submitted the following report regarding the fire, which broke out on board the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamship India on Saturday night:—"At about 12 midnight on Saturday information was received that the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamship India, was on fire in the company's dry dock at Mazagon. On arriving at the dock it was ascertained that the fire had originated amongst some wood stacked in the second hold and had been discovered by a watchman at 11-30 p.m. During the time the fire brigade were working Mr. Roberts of the Gowalia Tank steamer and a Mahomedan lascar named Karrim Shaik Adum attached to the Colaba engine, fell into No. 1 hold of the vessel."

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SPEECH BY LORD CURZON.

THE first meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, under the Presidency of His Excellency Lord Curzon, was held at Government House on Friday. The following Hon. Members were present:—

His Honor Sir John Woodburn, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; His Excellency General Sir William Stephen Alexander Lockhart, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief in India; the Hon. Sir J. Westland; the Hon. Mr. M. D. Chalmers; the Hon. Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen; the Hon. Sir A. C. Trevor; the Hon. Mr. C. M. Rivaz; the Hon. Sir G. H. P. Evans; the Hon. Mr. J. J. D. LaTouche; the Hon. Pandit Suraj Kaul; the Hon. Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis; the Hon. Mr. Allan Arthur; the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta; the Hon. Nawab Mumtaz-ud-daula Muhammed Faiyaz Ali Khan; the Hon. J. K. Spence, C.S.I.; the Hon. Mr. G. Toynbee; the Hon. Mr. D. M. Smeaton, C.S.I.; the Hon. Mr. J. D. Rees, C.I.E.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

In opening the proceedings of the Council His Excellency the President addressed the Members as follows:—

Your Honor and Gentlemen,—In taking my seat for the first time at this table, I should like to say, before we advance to the proceedings of the morning, what an honour I conceive it to be to preside over this distinguished and representative body, which is entrusted with the legislative work of the Government of India. I think I may claim a peculiar interest in the work of this Council for the reason that I happened to be the Minister, as Under-Secretary of State for India, who, in 1892, under the Secretaryship of State of Lord Cross, who had to conduct through the House of Commons the Indian Councils Bill of that year. To that Bill we owe the enlarged constitution, and, as I believe, the extended usefulness of this Council, and of the kindred, though smaller, bodies in the other parts of India; and it is, therefore, with exceptional pleasure that I find myself presiding here over a body which I assisted to launch into the later stage of its existence, and in which I feel myself entitled, therefore, to entertain a more than official concern. I hope, gentlemen, that our deliberations may be characterised by the dignity which has always attended the proceedings of this Council, and that they may redound to the advantage of this country and of its people. For my own part I doubt not that I shall receive at your hands, as my predecessors have always done, the help which your greatly superior experience in Indian matters must put you in a position to afford.

ACCOUNTS FOR 1897-98.

The Hon. Sir James Westland said: I have, with your Excellencies permission, to intimate to Hon. Members of Council that the accounts for the year 1897-98 have been finally closed, and that they will be distributed in a few days by the Secretary to Hon. Members. As regards the issue of the accounts, I may mention that it turns out that in making the Financial Statement last March we over-estimated the revenue of the year by 12 lakhs and over estimated the expenditure by four lakhs. The consequence is that the deficit of the year, instead of being as we then estimated 528 lakhs, turns out to be 536 lakhs. As the figures which we deal with include 9,000 or 10,000 lakhs on each side of the account, I think it will be admitted that is extremely close estimating. Hon. Members may also recall to mind that with the last Financial Statement I gave a summary in short form of the accounts for 20 years. That summary together with its subsidiary account is also now in the hands of the printer, and will, during the week I trust, be distributed also to Hon. Members

MUNICIPAL AND GOVERNMENT PROPERTY BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Rivaz, moved that the Bill to provide for the operation of Municipal laws of certain buildings and lands which are the property, or in the occupation, of Government and situate within the limits of a municipality be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. Chalmers, the Hon. Rai Bahadur Ananda Charlu, the Hon. Mr. La Touche, the Hon. Nawab Faiyaz Ali Khan and the mover.

He said this Bill was introduced into Council and referred and circulated in the usual way for opinions. Those opinions have been received and the Bill is now ready for consideration by a Select Committee.

The motion was put and agreed to.

COURT FEES ACT BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Rivaz moved that the Hon. Mr Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Smeaton, the Hon. Mr Rees and himself be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to further amend the Court-fees Act, 1870.

He said: The Select Committee, which was appointed last year to consider the Bill to further amend the Court Fees Act of 1899, was unable to deal with it during the past Calcutta Session owing to more urgent and important work being in hand. Meanwhile four Members of that Committee have ceased to be Members of your Excellency's Council, and it is necessary, therefore to fill up the vacancies.

The motion was put and agreed to.

SMALL CAUSE COURT BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Chalmers moved that the Bill to further amend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. Rivaz, the Hon. Mr. Allan Arthur, the Hon. Mr. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Rees and the mover.

He said: This is a Bill which was introduced last year and which we had not time last year to refer to a Select Committee. It has been before the Council, and I need not say at present anything further on the subject.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INLAND STEAM VESSELS BILL.

The Hon. Sir James Westland moved that the Bill to further amend the Inland Steam-vessels Act 1884, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. Chalmers, the Hon. Mr. Allan Arthur, the Hon. Mr. Smeaton and the mover.

He said:—This is a Bill introduced for the purpose of giving the Government powers to regulate the traffic of Inland steam vessels in some small particulars in which the present law does not give sufficient power. It has for the most part been agreed to and I think I may distinguish it as a non-contentious measure. I ought, however, to mention that it is the intention of the Government to move in Select Committee the addition of a new section to this Bill which will have the effect of declaring that certificates which are issued by one local Government to Engineers and Officers of Steamers shall have effect throughout India, that is to say, a declaration of competency on the part of one local Government will be effective throughout India.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN MARINE BILL.

The Hon. Major-General Sir Edwin Collen moved that the Bill to amend the Indian Marine Act, 1887, be taken into consideration.

He said: When I introduced this Bill on the 23rd of September last I explained that the alteration proposed was merely to give effect to certain administrative and other changes which had occurred since the passing of the Marine Act 1887. The Bill has been referred to and circulated to local Governments and Administrations and other authorities, and no objection has been taken to the provisions of the Bill.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon. Major-General Sir Edwin Collen moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to next Friday, the 20th instant.

WRINKLES AND DOUBLE-CHIN.

A LADY TELLS HOW TO REMOVE THEM.

EVERY woman has been taught that wrinkles mean the first approach of old age. And every woman knows without being told that they make sad havoc with her beauty, be it much or little.

Women have always been in the habit of accepting wrinkles as a matter of course. They have done so hopelessly—and ignorantly. They have found the most expensive lotions and creams of no avail, and they have found a cheerful disposition no more effectual.

It is interesting to note that one woman by studying the subject from a logical and scientific point of view has made—or at least claims to have made—the discovery that the old-fashioned theory about wrinkles is a mistaken one. They are not always, she says, the result of old age and worry, and they are not hopelessly ineradicable in any case.

"Here is what this lady has to say on his subject—"Wrinkles come from bad circulation of the blood. Wrinkles should be treated as you would a flabby arm—by exercise. To remove wrinkles increase the muscles underneath. Feed these muscles—bring nutriment and development to them by exercise. Brushing is as good for wrinkles as it is for old clothes.

To banish wrinkles effectually practise night and morning the following facial exercises:—

"Loosen the tissues next to the bone with the fingers Use the tips of the fingers and press the flesh in all directions, and then hold it. This movement stretches the muscles beneath the skin and in this way they are exercised and increased. In order to have a smooth out surface the lining which is the tissue that adheres to the bone, most be loosened and strengthened, so that it will not become shrunken. A shrunken lining always means a wrinkled surface whether it applies to gowns or faces.

"Stretch the muscles of the face by their own use. Practise a downward movement. Open the mouth wide, and let the lips be firmly drawn about it.—Allow the whole face to be stretched by the motion of the jaw and the muscles of the face. This exercise repeated twenty-five times night and morning will be found a more potent remover of wrinkles than and mechanical method.

"Stretch the muscles of the face by practising an upward movement. Raise the corners of the mouth and the cheeks as high as possible. This exercise if faithfully practised will give a youthful look to the face. As far as apperances go it will drive dull care away and make a woman look cheery and happy even against her own will.

"Strech the cheek sidewise by carrying the lips as far as possible to each side. This is a side-to-side movement for removing the finer lines. Relax the cheek, practising this same side-to-side movement.

"Compress the lips tightly and puff the breath into the mouth, and hold it there. This movement will stretch the mucous membrane of the cheeks and lips, expanding the inside and thus fill out the lines which have become wrinkled on the surface."

This same lady also believes that a woman has only herself to blame if she carries about with her a double chin. She recommends two exercises for the reducing of double chins. Here they are:—

Stretch the chin forward and up as high as possible. Raise the chin so high that the muscles become completely tense from the chest to the tip of the chin. Relax the chin by carrying it forward and downward as far as possible. These movements develop the muscles and thus reduce the adipose tissue.

BOMBAY CHESS TOURNAMENT OF 1899.

MANAGING Committee:—Mr Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai, Dr M G Deshmukh, M D, Messrs S B Spencer, B A, LL B, Amiruddin Tyabji, Radford Young, Bar-at-Law, M A Jinah, Bar-at-Law, N V Mandlik, B A, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Fazulbhoy Jumabhoy Lalji, Narottam Morarji Gokuldas, Vithaldas Damodar Thakersy, Byramji Nusserwanji Seervai, Rao Bahadur Achyutrao B Desai, S G Welinkar, B A, LL B, and Prof D G Padhye, M A.

Mr M V Athalye, B A—Treasurer.

Messrs S S Setlur, B A, LL B, Advocate, High Court, M V Athalye, B A, and M N Kuka, M A—Secretaries.

TOURNAMENT RULES.

1 The Tournament will be held in Bombay, in Sir Mangaldas's House, Girgaum Back Road, and will commence on Saturday the 25th February 1899 for Bombay players, and on Sunday the 26th March 1899 for Upcountry players, as further provided in Rule 9.

2 Any Chess player can take part in the tournament on his sending to the secretaries, on or before Wednesday the 15th February 1899, his name and address, accompanied by an entrance fee of Rs. five (5). Upcountry players, coming from a distance of 100 miles and upwards, are exempted from paying the entrance fee.

3 The tournament-hall will be open from 7-30 to 9-30 in the morning, and from 7 to 10 in the evening. Players paired off may, by mutual agreement, arrange about their meeting at any time during those hours. If no agreement is come to, play is understood to commence at 7 in the evening.

4 Players coming from upcountry should, on their arrival in Bombay, communicate their new address to the secretaries.

5 The games shall be played on the English method, and according to the rules attached hereto.

6 Five prizes will be given as under:—First prize of Rs. 225, Second 125, Third 75, Fourth 50, and Fifth 25—Total Rs 500.

7 In case of a tie for any of the prizes, that prize and the next, (the number of prizes being equal to the number of players coming in for the tie) will be equally divided among such players, unless they agree to decide the point by a round of one or more games between themselves. But if the tie is for the first prize, the same shall be decided by a further round of 3 games each between the players having equal scores. Should there be again a tie, the prizes, as in the first part of this rule, shall be equally divided.

8. If the total number of competitors is less than 10, the tournament shall be adjourned sine die, and the entrance fees shall be refunded to the players. Notice of such adjournment will be given to the competitors 7 days previous to the commencement of the tournament.

9 In order to have the tournament brought to a close within reasonable time and in order to save the upcountry players the inconvenience of a prolonged stay in Bombay, the tournament will be held in 3 sections.

In the first section, Bombay players only will play among themselves, and play will commence on Saturday the 25th February 1899,

In the second section upcountry players only will play among themselves, and play will commence on Sunday the 26th March 1899.

In the third and final section, on the issue of which will depend the adjudgment of the prizes, only 12 players will be entitled to compete viz., six best players from each of the two previous sections.

In each section, every player shall have to play one game with every other player in that section.

If the number of competitors is not more than 24, the tournament will not be divided into sections, but all the competitors shall have to play together, one game with each other, and play shall commence on 25th March 1899. The committee also reserve to themselves the power of requiring the competitors to play together in one group two games with each other, instead of one, if the number of competitors is small enough to admit of this course, so as not to lengthen the tournament beyond a reasonable time.

10, In the first and the third sections, no player is bound to play more than one game per day, but in the second section, (of upcountry players only, every player shall have to play two games per day, i. e., with two different persons.

11. No player shall, during play, leave the room without the consent of his opponent, except for a reasonable time for refreshments, &c., and then too, after making his move, if it is his turn to play.

12 When a game is not finished upto the time of closing on any particular day, it should be adjourned, and played out subsequently, on any day within a week, during hours not reserved for the daily play. Such day shall be fixed upon at the time of the adjournment, by mutual agreement, or, in the absence of agreement, by the umpire present. Before an adjournment takes place, the player, whose turn it is to move, shall give his move, in a sealed envelope, to the secretaries or the umpire present.

13 No player shall, without the consent of his opponent, take more than 5 minutes to consider any single move.

14 Should a player not appear within half an hour of the time appointed for play to commence, his maximum time limit shall be three minutes instead of five. If he should not make his appearance within one hour of the appointed time, he shall forfeit his game for the day, unless his opponent agrees to play off the game on a subsequent occasion, which shall not be later than one week from that day.

15 Each player shall make a note of the moves made on both sides in every game that he plays, and the winner of the game shall, within a reasonable time, furnish a copy of it to the secretaries, otherwise the win will not be placed to his credit. In case of a draw, if the players do not agree as to who is to furnish the copy, both parties are bound to supply it.

Draws count as half a game to each party.

16. If after playing one or more games any player withdraw from the competition, all the games played by him, whether won or lost, shall be cancelled.

17. In all cases of dispute, the decision of the committee appointed for the purpose shall be final.

18. All communications are to be addressed to The Secretaries, Bombay Chess Tournament of 1899, Victoria Building, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay, from whom a copy of the rules of the tournament may be obtained.

THE Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, Princess Victoria of Wales, and Prince Alexander of Teck, on Dec. 24, attended the re-opening service of Shernbourne Church, Norfolk, situated on the Prince's estates. On Christmas Day, the weather being beautifully fine, a large number of people walked to Sandringham from the outlying districts to attend Divine service, at which the Prince and Princess of Wales, the members of their family, and the ladies and gentlemen of their household were present.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, January 14.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A Williams, ICS, is appointed to officiate as Dep Secy to the Govt of India in the Legislative Dept, during the deputation of Mr H ... Arnduff, I C S, to officiate as Secy in that Dept, or until further orders.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr J F Gruning, of the India Civil Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Mr F N Wright is permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 14th Jan 1899.

The services of Capt W W Battiscombe, 9th Bom Infantry are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's Personal Staff, with effect from the 6th Jan 1899.

To be Surgeon—Lieut Col A H Fenn, C I E, R A M C.

To be Hony Asst Surgeons—Assist Surgeon E Mackenzie, Bombay, Mehr Chand, Rai Bahadur, Punjab, C A Lafrena's, Madras, Brij Lal Ghose, Rai Bahadur, Punjab, Maulavie Zahiruddin Ahmad, Bengal, Ganga Singh, Rai Bahadur, N W Provinces and Oudh, Nritya Lal Basak, Central Provinces and Maung Tha Nu, A T M Burma.

The Hon the Chief Justice has granted Mr T W Richardson of the Indian Civil Service, Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, furlough for twenty-one months from the 15th Feb 1899, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Capt W Hudson, 20th Madras Inf Offig Cant Magste Barrackpore and Dum-Dum, is confirmed as a Canot Magste, with effect from the 20th April 1898.

Capt A Maclver Campbell, 3rd Punjab Cav, Offig Cant Magte Neemuch, is confirmed as a Cant Magte, with effect from the 16th Oct 1898.

The Rev H T Ottley, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Estabt, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 15th Jan 1899.

The services of the Rev A Saunders Dyer, Chaplain of Mhow, Central India, are placed at the disposal of the Gov of the Punjab, with effect from the 28th Dec 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

Home Dept Notification No 551, dated the 14th Dec 1898 granting privilege leave for two months to the Rev A Saunders Dyer, Chaplain of Mhow, Central India, is hereby cancelled.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Calcutta—The Hon' ble Saligram Singh The Ven'ble A E Stone, B A, Archdeacon of Calcutta, Col T H Hendley, I M S, C I E, Inspr-Genal of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, Mr S C Hill, B A, BSc, Inspr of Schools, Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Circle, and Offg Principal of the Calcutta Madrasah, Mr H Stephen M A, Professor of Philosophy and English Literature, Duff College and Free Church of Scotland's Institution, Calcutta, Mr B Heaton, Professor Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, Mr E B Havell, Supt, Govt School of Art and Art Gallery, Calcutta, Mr Hirjeebhoy Manackjee Rustumjee, Babu Govinda Chandra Das, M A, and Babu Haripada Ghoshal, B C E.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr A Williams' of the Indian Civil Service an officiating Political Agent of the 1st class, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Legislative Dept, with effect from the date of expiration of his privilege leave

Major H L Ramsay, I S C, a Political Agent of the 1st class, and Political Officer with Sardar Ayub Khan, is granted furlough for one year nine months and fifteen days

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty—Major F W P Angelo, I S C, Inspecting Officer, Phulkian States, Imperial Service Cavalry, for one year.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel A Deane, M. D., Indian Medical Service, Bengal, is granted the temporary rank of Colonel, with effect from 21st November 1898, whilst officiating as Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, during the absence on furlough of Colonel D O C Raye, M D, Indian Medical Service.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

Captain H F Vanderzee Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer 4th class, and Officiating 3rd class, to be Ordnance Officer 3rd class, and Captain E L Tomkins, Royal Artillery, Officiating Ordnance Officer, 4th class, is confirmed in that class with effect from 15th December 1898, vice Major J E B Davidson, Royal Artillery, whose tenure of appointment in the Ordnance Department has expired.

PERSONAL STAFF.

The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff, with effect from the 6th January 1899—To be Military Secretary,—Lieutenant-Colonel A, E, Sandbach, Royal Engineers,

To be Aides-de-Camp Captain R G T Baker-Carr, Rifle Brigade Captain R J Marker. Coldstream Guards Lieutenant F L Adam, Scots Guards Risaldar Major Bahauddin Khan, C I E Sardar Bahadur 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, Risaldar Wali Muhammad, Sardar Bahdur Governor General's Body-Guard.

To be extra Aides-de-Camp.—Lieut. the Hon'ble A. V Meade, Royal Horse Guards, Lieut Henry M. P, Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire 4th Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment.

To be Honorary Aides-de-Camp.—Lieut Col W. Loch General List Infy, Col A. Mears, V. D., E I R Vol Rifle Corps. Lieut Col T. , Wynne, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteers. Lieut Col J. Buckingham, C. I. E., late Assam Valley Administrative Battan. Major G W. Roughton, Bo Vol Artillery. Lieut Col C. E. Phipps, Madras Railway Volunteers. Lieut Col G. G. B. Van Someren, V. D. Rangoon Vol Rifles. Lieut Col D. P. Masson, V. D., C. I. E. 1st Punjab Vol Rifles; Capt W. S. Goodridge, R. N., Director, R I M Subadar Shaik Imdad Ali, Sardar Bahadur, late Govr Genl's Body-Guard and Subadar, Major Hony Capt Tara Singh Sardar Bahadur, late 45th Sikhs.

STAFF CORPS.

With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India—Second Lieut C J B Hay, attached to the 38th Dogra Regt of Bengal Infy 24th Nov 1898.

COMMANDS—DISTRICT.

Major Genl C J Burnett, C B, British service to command a district of the first class in the Bombay Command, vice Major Genl J Dunne n. deceased.

ORGANISATION.—ARMY RESERVES

H C R V MacAdam, G ntl, to be Second Lieut in the Cavalry branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

RETIREMENTS.

Major-Genl G D'Aguilar Jackson, General List Cavy, Bengal has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service with effect from the 8th Dec 1898 subject to H M's approval

VOLUNTEER CORPS

Bombay Vol Artillery—Lieut L J Robertson resigns his commission

G I P R Vol Rifles—Major S Gore-Browne to be Lieut Col to complete the establishment

Bombay Vol Rifles—Second-Lieut S F Greaves to be Lieut vice Doane transferred to the Sind Vol Rifles

Sind Vol Rifles—Capt M D Mackenzie resigns his commission

Hyderabad Vol Rifles—R B Hughes Esquire to be Capt vice Gribble appointed Paymaster.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut H O'H Moore, R E is appointed an Asst Engir, and grade, Supernumerary, Military Works Dept, with effect from the 2nd Dec 1898.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J N D La Touche, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways and Depy Consulting Engr for Railways, Bombay, is transferred to the establishment under the Director of Railway Construction, for employment on the Bezwada-Madras Railway.

Mr J G Maclean, Traffic Inspr. N Western Railway, officiated as Asst Traffic Supt on that Railway during the absence of Mr T G Acres on privilege leave, and up to the afternoon of the 30th Nov. 1898.

Mr F C Oram, Traffic Inspr, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Asst Traffic Supt during the absence of Mr A T Stowell, Asst Traffic Supt, on privilege leave or until further orders.

In supersession of Public Works Dept Notification No 511, dated 10th Nov 1898, it is hereby notified that Mr. J. W. L. Toozs, Ex Engir, 2nd grade, Central Provinces has been permitted to retire from the service of Govt, with effect from the 21st Dec 1897.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 17.

Before the Honourable Mr Justice B. TYABJEE.

For further directions on Commissioner's Report.

144-31—Edgelow G and W Jugmohundas Mongaldas vs F Yorke Smith and others—Little and Co, Nanu and H and Craigie L and O.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

232-97—M H Khan—Purshotum Narayen vs Motibai and others—Payne G and S and Tyabjee D and Co

28-98—Little and Co Emil Suter The D vs Kalah Budda—Daphtary and F

5-99—Daphtary and F—Kalah Budda vs Emil Suter

81,98—Muljee and R—Anandjee Mawjee vs Gordhundas Mawjee and others—Payne G and S.

405,96—Tyabjee D and Co—Aishabibi vs Bayabibi and others Payne G and S

81,93—K J Mantri—Harichund Makund Duru and others vs Clement Francis Kinney and others.

119-98—Dikshit and D—Lukmidas Valji and others vs Vallivahoo—Mansukla D and J.

392-98—K D Shroff—Mahomed Cassum Dhuramsey vs Bai Fatmabai—Thackurdas D C and H.

441-97—Mathubhai and J—Charles Agnew Turner vs Motiram Becherdas and others—Smetham B and N.

Before the Honourable Mr Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes,

410-93—Payne G and S—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Nassurbhoy Caramsey and others—Dikshit and D

426-98—M A Khan—Hajee Mohomed Bin Abdulla Fazan vs Mangalore Subha Rao Merzappaya and another.

510-98—Hiralal M and M—Hurgowan Luckminarayen and others vs Jegopal Savantram and others.

538-98—Payne G and S—Jankibai and another vs Bogobai and others—M A Vakil.

542-98—Captain and V Hackma Lalla and others vs Janabai—Chitnis M and M.

603-98—Edgelow G and W—Rustomjee Eduljee Dada Chandas vs Kaisk Khrn Kharshedjee—Framjee and D.

633-98—Ardesir H and D—Jaganath Bukatlal vs Gopaldas Maguiram.

664-98—In person—Marchejee Okajee and others vs Motaji Fatajee and others

673-98—Matubai and J—Kursondas Purshotumdas vs Mullaji Saheb Mahomed.

678-98—Hiralal M and M—Khatsidas Rambux vs Anantram Sakomal.

685-98—K D Shroff—Merwanjee Muncherjee Cama and others v. Syed Sirdar Alikhan.

686-98—Rustomjee P Metha—Dadabhoy Fardunjee Shroff vs Gaganan Narayen Parelkar.

693-98—Dikshit and D—Narayen Dinanathji and another vs Nathooram Gakalnath and another.

701-98—Mansukla D and J—Mithibai vs Ragoonath Mucoord.

702-95—Khunderao and S—Chunilal Lakhand vs Damodar Trimbuk Dharass.

Undefend New Long Causes.

518-98—Sorabjee and J—Javerbai vs Abdoola Ly Allibhoy.

676-98—In person—Mahadoo Yenkoojee vs Nowla Jugga and another.

688-98—Mangonlal and Co—Chabildas Ramdas vs Toolla Luxmi.

689-98—Framjee and D—Nowb Mahomed Kamal Khan vs Chandoolal Kheoshaljee and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

341-98—Hiralal M and M—Assibai vs Cowasjee Edulji Bisiee—M A Vakil. Part heard.

377-98—Thakurdas D and Co—Goolam Hoosein Soomar vs Haji Tyabji H Joomus and others.

411-98—Payne G and S—Karmali Rahimbhoy and another vs Ebrahimbai Rahimbhoy and others—Wadia and G.

575-98—Balkrishna V N R Karsondas Narsi vs Memon Ismail Hajee Noormahomed—M L Shroff.

512-98—Ardeshir H and D—Parebai alias Canbai vs Deyjee Megjee Little and Co.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE hasty denial of the circumstantial account of the latest War Office reorganisation looks as if some one has been trying to "draw" the authorities, and has succeeded. Rumours of the sort chronicled last week in the daily press have been common enough, and more shame is it to Pall Mall that all so far have proved groundless. We are not among those who regarded the smallness of the economy mentioned, £5,000 or so, as an adverse feature in the scheme. Any attempt, however small, to reduce the overgrown clerical establishment would be welcome enough, and with the hand once set to the plough, the country would see to it that there should be no drawing back. And after all, £5,000 saved on the salaries of War Office clerks probably means not less than another £10,000 saved in the Districts on the greater speed at which business would be put through at headquarters, and the lessened necessity for creating "paper" for the civil establishment to deal with. Taking the said £5,000 as a basis, it would be possible, for example, to abolish a principal clerk, at £800, two 1st class clerks at £600 each, four 2nd class men and staff officers at, say, £350, and about twenty-five writers and copyists with salaries varying from £80 to £150 per annum. An entire branch in fact! It is not so much the salaries that cause the expense; it is that decency, or the want of it, demands that work shall be made to justify the existence of the recipients of the salaries.

The American Naval Appropriation Bill provided, "inter alia," for the construction of four coast defence monitors, and, as these possess several features of novelty, a short description of them may prove interesting. The bids for these four ships, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, and Wyoming, were opened on October 1. They are to be 225 feet long on the load-water line, and 50 feet extreme beam, and will displace 2,700 tons on a load draught of 12 feet 6 inches. They will be engined with triple-expansion twin screws to develop 2,400 indicated horse-power under forced draught, and give a speed of 13 knots. The turrets, as at present designed, will be protected by 12 inches of Harveyed steel, and carry two 10-inch breech-loaders. On the superstructure deck amidships will be placed a battery of four 4-inch rapid-firers, three six-pounders, and four one-pounders. The new monitors will have a freeboard of only 20 inches, and will be protected with an armour belt of 11 inches of Harveyed steel. The vessels will be fitted with a military mast, the base of which is to be in the form of an armoured conning tower.

A sign of the little rift within the lute is discovered by a correspondent of the "Petersburgskiya Viedomosti" at Aden. The "scientific" descent of a party from the Russian gun vessel Zaporozhets upon the Sultanate of Raheita on the Red Sea, which took Count Maffei with a complaint to the Russian Foreign Office, awoke also, it would appear, jealousy of the influence of M. Vlassoff in an unexpected quarter. The agent in question is said to have exercised considerable sway at the court of Menelik, which M. Lagarde, the French representative in Abyssinia, did not like. Therefore, he, too, procured the descent upon Raheita from the Scorpion, which ended abortively. But the place, says the correspondent, who is a bitter Anglophobe, is not worth having, and it was certainly not owing to deference for the Treaty of Uccialli that the Russians withdrew. There are superior positions upon the Red Sea for the establishment of a coaling station, according to the correspondent, which Russia can occupy without offending any susceptibilities. Another unfriendly journal is the "Grashdanin" which has lately criticised adversely the whole scheme of Russian policy in Eastern Asia. It advocates even the abandonment of Port Arthur and Talienwan as naval bases, on the ground that these places would become traps for Russian ships, which are built at enormous expense, while the true policy is to attack us and our interests on land, both on the Indian frontier and in northern China. For the accomplishment of its object the "Grashdanin" advocates an alliance with Germany, which France should be wheedled into joining.

It is impossible, observes a service paper, to believ that the German Government contemplates a new Navy Bill. That which was accepted by the Reichstag, and has enabled a shipbuilding programme to be initiated which emanated from the naval department, covers a number of years, and had a character of finality. The Socialist agitation on the subject inaugurated by Herr Eugen Richter, the consistent antagonist of the naval department in its naval policy, and by the "Freisinnige Zeitung," must, therefore, be merely an attempt to embarass the Government by raising an outcry against naval expenditure. A semi-official "dementi" has, indeed, already been issued.

M. Lockroy is certainly disappointing his admirers. He, the true successor of Admiral Aube, lives in a "milieu" too powerful to be overcome. M. Delaporte, who has been appointed reporter upon the Navy Estimates, is urged by Commander Vignot in the "Marine Francaise" to hasten to his aid. Is it not too evident, he says, that the Minister is no longer master of the Ministry? The French Navy must positively blush to see an old wooden ship like the D'Estaing sent out to Madagascar. That step was taken because there are no modern cruisers at disposal, but, according to Commander Vignot, there are, though these vessels are retained at home for the work of the "guerre d'escadre," which, for France, is a folly, and in which, moreover, they could not render the service they would if now sent abroad. There must be no parade of valueless ships, and all that are not of steel or do not steam at fifteen knots at sea must be struck off the list; but until officers of all classes are provided for in sufficient numbers it is useless to build. And the new ships must be adopted for the "guerre de course" England may well be content to build ship for ship where battleships are concerned, but where a French or Russian cruiser is laid down she must for safety put four larger in hand. In regard to the types of ships necessary for France the scheme will be proposed in a forth-coming volume entitled "Reformes Navales," which Commander Vignot and we believe, M. Paul Fontin are about to publish. They are the joint authors, under the "noms de guerre of "Commandant Z." and "H. Montechant," of "Les Guerres Navales de Damain" and the "Essai de Strategie," of which the "curves of search" were tested in our last manœuvers. With reference to the particular subject under discussion the commander finds the estimates of 1899 very disappointing, since they embody few of the principles M. Lockroy has been prominent in advocating.

Rear-Admiral Caillard, appointed to the command of the Reserve division at Toulon, has hoisted his flag on board the Bouvines, with Captain de Sincay of that ship as chief of his staff. The division includes, in addition, the Valmy, Jemmapes, Trehouart, and Caiman, and the Terrible and Indomptable are to be attached to it, as well as certain cruisers of the Alger or Chasseloup-Laubat class. The division thus gathered together will form a strong force in the Mediterranean. The active squadron there now includes the Marceau, Magenta, and Neptune, devoted to training work, and there are some who urge that to place these under the control of Admiral Fournier is to give too much power into his hands. The admiral, however, is a popular officer to whom much is permitted. He lately gave a lunch to the naval authorities at Toulon on board the Brennus, which was vibrant de patriotisme, with its allusion to Fashoda, and its celebration of the reconstitution of the squardron. He thanked them all for the intelligent activity and rapidity with which the ships had been made ready during the recent crisis, and declared that the squadron was ready for the combat, and would wait calmly the development of events going on around it, meanwhile continuing actively and without respite its preparations to defeat the tactics of eventual adversaries, a thing nowise impossible, notwithstanding the utterances of thier bellicose orators, who were too much inclined "vendre le peau de l'ours avant de l'avoir tue," or, as we should say, to count their chickens before they were hatched. We do not know whether this somewhat enigmatic pronouncement had any reference to those particular tactical operations which Admiral Fournier is understood to be investigating and perfecting.

Major Marchand and his party evacuated Fashoda at half-past eight on the morning of December 11, when the French flag was hauled down and the British and Egyptian flags hoisted on the fort, which was immediately occupied by the Egyptian troops. Major Marchand then left for the Sobat River. The "Temps" says that Major Marchand and his staff will ascend the Sobat as far as the state of navigation will permit. According to the major's own calculations the expedition should reach Addis Abeba some time in March. He hopes M. Lagarde will send mules down the Abyssinian mountains with Meneliks assistance to meet him. It is a most adventurous journey. If all goes well he will be in Paris by June. The good wishes of the whole British Army and Navy will go with the explorer on his journey. Captain Largeau, who was at Meshra-el-Rek, has joined Major Marchand. As in the present state of affairs in the Bahrel-Ghazal he cannot go back to Meshra-el-Rek he will return with the other officers by way of Abyssinia. All the members of the mission were by last accounts in good health except an adjutant, a sergeant, and eight Senegalese, who were return to France by way of the Nile and Cairo.

The United States Cabinet will not publish the text of the instructions sent to General Otis on Wednesday until they reach Manila, in about a month's time. It is, however, known that he will be empowered to assure the Filipinos that the United States will assume military control of the islands in a spirit of peace and friendship, that all their civil rights and privileges will be continued, and that they will be relieved from unjust burdens, while, as far as is practicable, all efficient civil officers will be retained and fair and impartial justice will be administered. The Cabinet has decided that the existing conditions justify the disbanding of 50,000 more Volunteers.

THE PROPHET IN POLITICS.

THE sage who defined prophecy as the most gratuitous form of error must surely have had the politician in his eye. The politician is always prophesying, though no one desires the attempt or credits the result. He does not even save himself by following the example of the Hebrew prophets, who according to another wise man, assured their reputation by being vast as to facts but vague as to dates. And he cannot plead that he has had no warning against the practice, for he has received such from no less illustrious a master in English literature than Henry Fielding. In one of the many forerunners of Sheridan's "Critic"—this one being "The Historical Register for the year 1736"—Sourwit (of course a critic) remarks at rehearsal and with almost obtrusively obvious truth, "This politician seems to me to know very little of the matter." To which Medley, the author of the piece, retorts, "Sir! would you have him a prophet as well as a politician? You see, sir, he knows what's past and that's all he ought to know; would it be in the character of a politician to make him a conjurer?"

But, like good advice, prophecy is at once so facile and so cheap that no politician seems able to let it alone. At this moment there is particular interest in recalling a forecast of the first Lord Lytton, made in a private letter in the spring of 1842: "If, like Zanoni, I might venture to predict"—there spoke the proud father of a popular tale—"I would hazard two assertions that now would be considered preposterous—first, that England would be invaded and overrun by America and France, our navy conquered, and London taken; secondly, that we should drive back the enemy, and that the time will come when the preservation of Europe will force the Great Powers to destroy France as a nation, to parcel it out ruthlessly and Polandise it. France must ultimately engulf Europe, or Europe crush France—of this last I am certain."

There may be a temptation to dismiss Bulwer Lytton as a novel-writer rather than a politician—to yield to which would be to grievously affront his shade—but no less romantic a figure appears in our history than the younger Pitt; and as a prophet he was equally a failure. In his Budget speech of 1792 he exclaimed: "Although we must not count with certainty on the continuance of our present prosperity there never was a time in the history of this country when, from the situation of Europe, we might more reasonably expect fifteen years of peace than we may at the present moment." Within a twelvemonth England had declared against France a war which, with little intermission, lasted twenty-two years! Comment in such a case is superfluous, but it would not be well to flatter ourselves that a repetition of so striking a falsification of a Minister's forecast is impossible. For in our own day there has been supplied the classical instance of such a falsification before which even that of Pitt pales. When, on July 5, 1870, the late Lord Granville entered upon the duties of Foreign Secretary in the first Gladstone Administration, in succession to Lord Clarendon, he was informed by the Permanent Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office that "in all his experience he had never known so great a lull in foreign affairs." Ten days later France declared war against Prussia, and the world is feeling the effects even yet.

In matters not so grave even our greatest intellects have gone astray when they have taken to prophecy. "So your Grace likes the comfort of reading the newspapers," said in the last century the illustrious Mansfield to a Duke of Northumberland. "Mark my words: you and I shall not live to see it, but this young gentleman may; or it may be a little later but a little sooner or later, these newspapers will most assuredly write the Dukes of Northumberland out of their titles and possessions and the country out of its king." It is delightful to recall that "this young gentleman" grew to become the Lord Eldon who was fittest colleague of Castlereagh, and pleasant to know that the prophecy has so little terror for Lord Warkworth, South Kensington's representative in the House of Commons, and grandson and ultimate heir to the present Duke of Northumberland, that he intends furnishing a book upon his recent travels in Asia Minor to the critics of the Press. Lord Mansfield's excursion into the capacity of seer was so purely gratuitous that one scarcely wonders that in his period, when a Bill was laid before Parliament for allowing Jews to become naturalised, a London newspaper, in denouncing the countless disasters to which such a measure would lead, exclaimed, in a passage which afterwards rejoiced the satirical soul of Heinrich Heine: "Should this Bill pass we shall all become slaves of the Jews, and without hope of ransom, save by the goodness of God. The King will be subjected to Jews, and no longer look to the interests of the free landed proprietors. He will do away with our British soldiers, and establish a great army entirely of Jews, who will force us to renounce our Royal Family and be naturalised under a Jewish monarch. Therefore, awake, my Christian and Protestant brothers! It is not Hannibal but the Jews who are before your gates, and they demand the keys of your church doors."

There have, of course, been some correct prophecies in politics, but, as a rule, they have come from unknown persons, and therefore have been unheeded. "If ever the people of Paris, seized by a reckless fury, should draw out lists of proscriptions," wrote in his diary in the winter of 1789-90 a deputy of the Tiers Etat, "accustom themselves to blood by shedding it regardless of law and its formalities; if, proud of their strength, they should attempt to overpowor the Assembly; if, in fact, Paris should ever imagine itself to be the nation, then will Paris be a thousand-fold more dangerous than were ever the Ministers." The Terror three years afterwards realised this to the letter; but it took longer to fulfil a forecast of a lady named Helen Maria Williams, who, in a "Narrative of the Events which have taken place in France from the Landing of Napoleon Bonaparte on the First of March, 1815, till the Restoration of Louis XVIII.," wrote that in Germany "it is said on all sides that the Sovereigns may in vain make peace; that the struggle has been one of nations and not of dynasties; and that the Germans will never consider the quarrel with France as terminated till Alsatia and Lorraine and all the conquests of Louis XIV. be restored." To this may be added the even more precise prophecy of Bunsen in 1840, that a particular display of patriotism in Germany "spoke of nothing short of the reconquest of Alsace and Lorraine, and of dictating terms by means of the army of United Germany, alone and unaided, at the gates of Paris." But Bunsen died in 1860, just ten years before his forecast was exactly fulfilled.

Perhaps, on the whole, the unconscious prophecies are politically the most interesting. What finer description of the Reign of Terror was ever put into five lines—of most exact wording and two centuries before it occurred—than by Beaumont and Fletcher when they wrote:—

> On our pikes
> This day pale Terror sits, horrors and ruins
> Upon our executions; claps of thunder
> Hang on our armed carts, and 'fore our troops
> Despair and Death!

In lighter vein may be quoted from the "Anti-Jacobin" the forecast that in the House of Commons of the future

> The Speaker shall march with majestical mien,
> And make his three bows to the grave Guillotine.

That is precisely what Speaker Peel and Speaker Gully have had to do almost a hundred years later, because of the new "guillotine" procedure of Parliament. But the fulfilment of such forecasts should not be set against the failures; and that politician is still the most prudent who adopts the excellent American advice: "never prophesy unless you know." A. F. R. —*West Minster Gazette.*

A NEW TERROR IN WAR.

THE "Echo de Paris" publishes details regarding the experiments which have been conducted at Toulon with the submarine boat "Gustave Zede." The Magenta was attacked and torpedoed twice, the first time at anchor, the second when under way. On the second occasion, however the submarine boat had stopped, and was waiting for the ironclad to pass. In broad daylight the eddy caused by the boat to a small extent betrayed her movements under water at a distance of 1,500 yards. An enemy could therefore manœuvre so as to avoid her. But nevertheless the Gustave Zede constitutes a fighting instrument of enormous power. The principal invention, which we cannot naturally make known in its details, is that the submarine boat is no longer blind. Two young lieutenants, MM. Violette and Daveluy, have invented the eye, the absence of which used to paralyse the movements of the submarine torpedo boat. The Gymnote, another submarine boat, is now armed with torpedoes. The Morse will be ready in three months.

THE latest reports from Chungking show that the rebel Yu Man-tse is an active as ever, and the continued disturbance of the district is making itself very apparent in the great falling off of revenue. It is alleged that the Chinese officials have no desire to put down Yu Man-tse, but that may be only another way of expressing their utter inability to cope with any large body of insurgents, however imperfectly organised. That Pere Flury has been killed is now generally believed in Chung-king, as no one has heard from him for some months.

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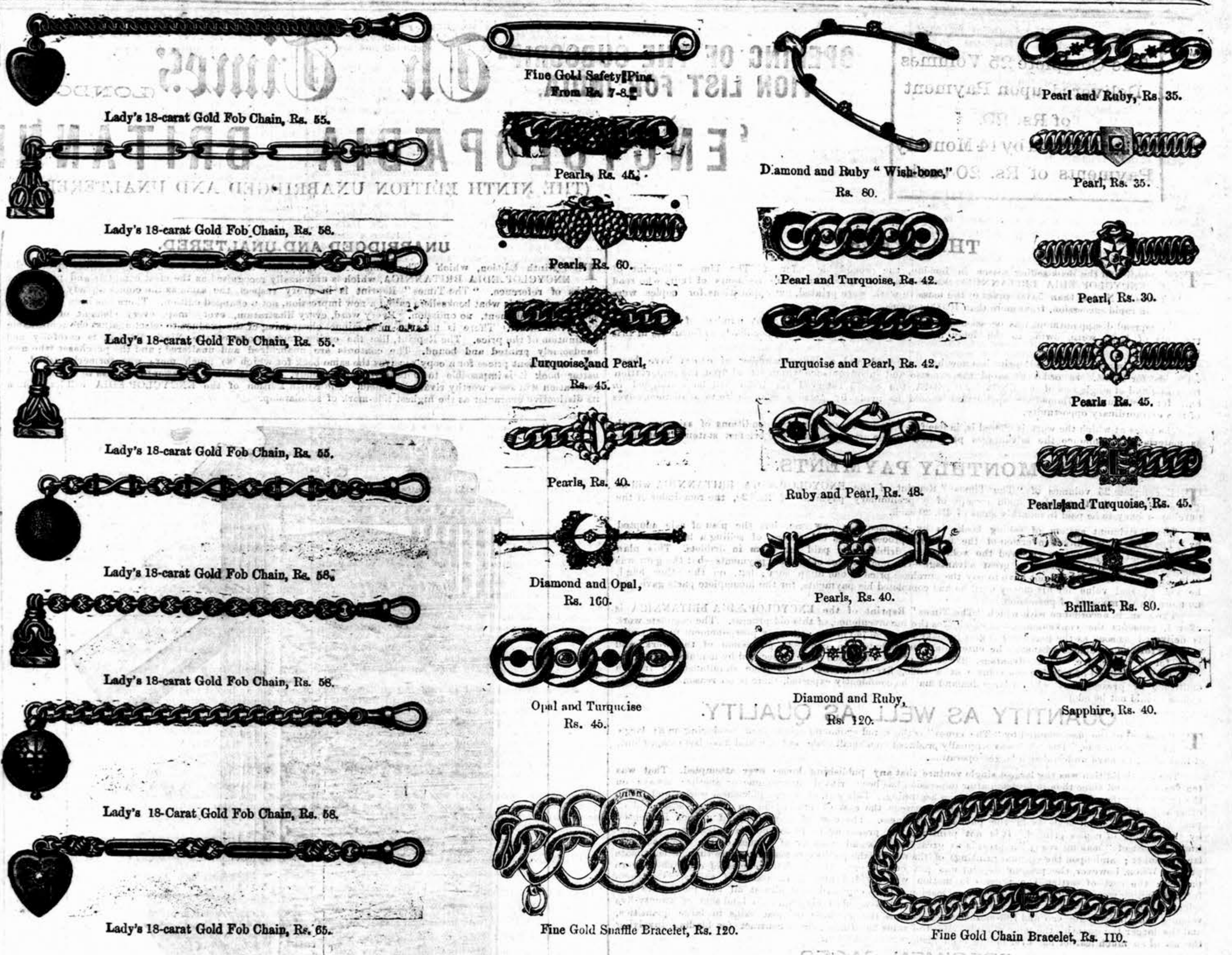

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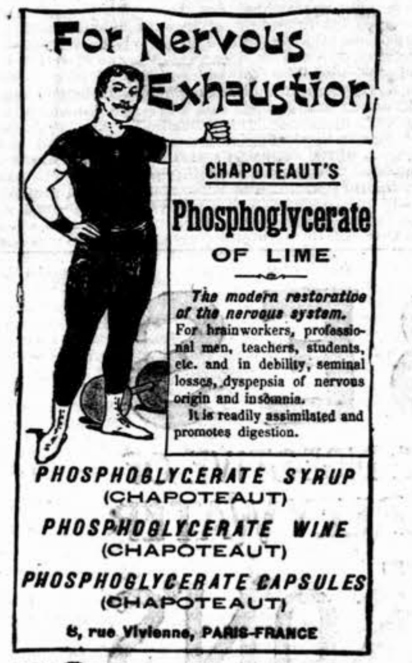

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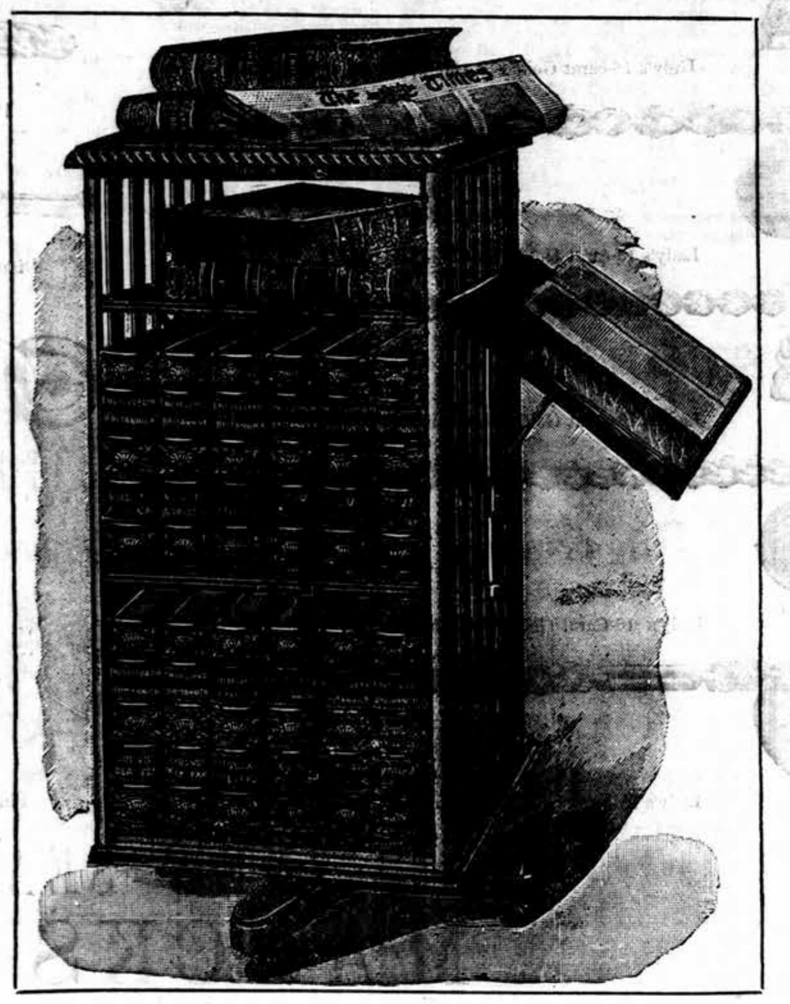

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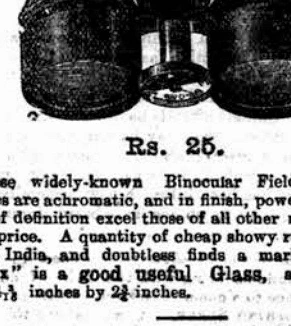

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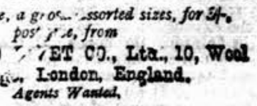

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